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**CHARACTERISTICS OF
FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS**

SUMMER 1992

**Office of Analysis and Evaluation
Food and Nutrition Service
United States Department of Agriculture**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) provides millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. The FSP is the largest of the 14 domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). In an average month in fiscal year 1992, the FSP served approximately 25.4 million persons. This report presents the characteristics of food stamp households nationwide in summer (July and August) 1992 based on FSP household data for those two months collected by FNS for quality control purposes.

FSP Participation and Costs

In each month of summer 1992, the FSP provided benefits to an average of 25.8 million persons living in 10.2 million households across the United States. The total cost for the program over fiscal year 1992 was \$22.5 billion, \$20.9 billion of which were for food stamp benefits. The average monthly food stamp benefit per household in summer 1992 was \$169. Compared with summer 1991, the level of FSP participation increased 11 percent, and FSP benefit costs increased approximately 18 percent.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households and Participants

In summer 1992, slightly over half of all food stamp participants were children, 42 percent were nonelderly adults, and 7 percent were elderly persons. Most of the children were school age, and most of the adults were women.

Almost all (92 percent) of the food stamp households lived below the official Federal Government poverty line. Food stamp benefits were concentrated among poorer households--while the gross income of 41 percent of all households was less than or equal to half of the poverty line, they received 56 percent of all benefits. If the value of food stamps is included as income, 8 percent of all food stamp households moved above the poverty line as a result of receiving food stamps, and 25 percent moved from below to above half of the poverty line.

Of all food stamp households, 82 percent contained either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and these households received 89 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly food stamp benefit (\$225), reflecting their relatively large average household size (3.4 persons). Most of the food stamp households with children were single-parent households, and the majority of these single-parent households received support from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). About one-quarter of food stamp households with children had earned income; 20 percent of single-parent households and 47 percent of multiple-adult households with children had earnings.

Three-quarters of food stamp households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average benefit of \$48. The average food stamp benefit for all households containing an elderly person was \$67, reflecting their smaller-than-average household size.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households and Participants with Earned Income

In an average month in fiscal year 1992, 20 percent of all food stamp households (2 million households) had earned income. These households earned, on average, \$635 per month. The percentage of these food stamp households with earned income varied across and within geographical regions. Just over half of households with earnings lived in the South, while only 11 percent lived in the Northeast. Of all food stamp households in the South, 26 percent had earnings, compared with 11 percent in the Northeast. States with a relatively high percentage of food stamp households were typically located in the Central States.

Most food stamp households with earned income (83 percent) contained children, and half of these households contained more than one adult. In contrast, 57 percent of nonearning households contained children, and only 20 percent of those had multiple adults. Almost all earning households without children consisted solely of nonelderly adults. The majority (95 percent) of earning households contained only one earner.

Slightly over half (52 percent) of food stamp households with earnings were headed by a white, non-Hispanic person, and these households were considerably more likely than those headed by an African-American or Hispanic person to have earnings. Over half of all earners were female, reflecting the high percentage of all nonelderly adult food stamp participants that were female. However, nonelderly adult males were more likely to be earners than their female counterparts. The average age of earners was 33 years old.

Food stamp households with earnings had relatively high incomes (\$771, compared with \$404 for nonearning households). Earning households on average had income equal to 77 percent of the poverty line, and approximately 20 percent of earning households had income over the poverty line. Households with earnings received the majority of their income from these earnings (80 percent, on average). Over half (58 percent) of earning households had no unearned income. About one-fifth of earning households received AFDC, and a smaller proportion received income from SSI, Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, or Workers' Compensation.

All earning households were entitled to an earned income deduction equal to 20 percent of their earned income. The average earned income deduction for households with earnings was \$124. Two-thirds of these households received a shelter deduction. A relatively high percentage (13 percent) of earning households were entitled to a dependent-care deduction, reflecting the high percentage of earning households with children and their need for child care services while working. Only 1 percent of earning households received a medical deduction.

Earning households received relatively high food stamp benefits, averaging \$189 per month, which reflects the relatively large size of earning households. The average food stamp benefit per household member in earning households was \$59.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) is a central component of America's antipoverty program. The major purpose of the FSP is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet . . . by increasing their purchasing power" (The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, P.L. 95-113). The FSP is the largest of the 14 different domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). During fiscal year 1992, the FSP served approximately 25.4 million persons in an average month at a total annual cost of \$22.5 billion.

The FSP is the only low-income assistance program that is made available nationwide to essentially all financially needy households without imposing nonfinancial categorical criteria, such as whether households contain children or elderly persons. The FSP is also unique in that it provides benefits in the form of coupons. Food stamp coupons can be redeemed for food in any of over 200,000 authorized stores across the Nation.

The Federal Government and State and local governments share the costs and administration of the FSP. The U.S. Congress authorizes the FSP and appropriates necessary funds, while the U.S. Department of Agriculture establishes FSP regulations pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977 as amended. FNS administers the FSP nationally, while State and local welfare agencies operate the program locally. The Federal Government fully funds the benefits of the FSP. Administrative costs are shared by the cooperating agencies, with FNS usually paying 50 percent of the costs.

Since food stamps are available to all persons who meet the income and resource standards set by Congress, the FSP serves a broad spectrum of needy persons. Using FSP household data, which FNS periodically collects for quality control review purposes, FNS produces a series of reports (appendix K) that present food stamp household characteristics to enhance our understanding of those served by the program. This report, the latest in this series, presents a picture of households and individuals participating in the FSP in summer 1992.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the FSP and the regulations used to determine eligibility and food stamp benefits, as well as the factors that affect program participation and costs, such as legislative changes and trends in the national economy. Chapter 3 describes the characteristics of individuals and households participating in the FSP in summer 1992. Chapter 4 looks at the characteristics of individuals and households participating in the FSP with earned income in fiscal year 1992. The appendixes include supplemental tables, detailed tabulations of household characteristics for the Nation and by State, and a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The characteristics of food stamp households and the level of FSP participation change over time in response to economic and demographic trends and to legislative changes in eligibility requirements. This chapter begins by explaining FSP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and food stamp issuance. The chapter then describes how the program changed from summer (July and August) 1991 to summer 1992 and concludes with a summary of program participation and costs and their relationship to the economy in fiscal year 1992.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, establishes uniform national eligibility standards for the FSP and defines the basic FSP unit, the "household." The eligibility criteria include gross and net income limits, an asset limit, and various nonfinancial criteria. Some exceptions to these uniform standards exist for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for certain individuals such as elderly persons (age 60 and over) and disabled persons. Below, we discuss the FSP's definition of a household and its eligibility criteria.

The Household

In general, individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together constitute a household as defined in the FSP. The income and assets of each household member are aggregated to determine eligibility and benefits. Individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together can apply as separate household units; thus, their income and assets are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations, with some exceptions. Special provisions allow elderly and disabled persons who cannot prepare and purchase food because of a substantial disability to apply as a separate household as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the official Federal Government poverty guidelines.¹ Groups that were always considered one household in fiscal year 1992 regardless of their food purchasing and preparation arrangements included married couples, parents and their minor children, childless individuals living with their nonelderly parents, and childless nonelderly individuals living with their childless nonelderly siblings.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of a household's FSP eligibility. The majority of households that apply for food stamps must meet two income eligibility standards--a gross income standard and a net income standard. As defined in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, gross income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income such as loans) and excludes most noncash income, or in-kind benefits. The specific standards are identified below.

¹Federal Government poverty guidelines are established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and are updated annually by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

First, the gross monthly income of all households without an elderly or disabled member must be at or below 130 percent of the poverty line (\$1,452 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 1992). Households that contain elderly and disabled members are not subject to the gross income test. Second, households that meet the gross income eligibility standard must then meet a net income eligibility standard, defined as net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty line (\$1,117 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 1992). Net income is determined by subtracting deductions permitted under the FSP from monthly gross income. Both the gross and net income eligibility standards are established for various household sizes (appendixes D and E). Households are exempt from these income tests, as well as the asset test, if all members of a household receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) income, State General Assistance (GA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

The FSP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at the net monthly income:²

- **Standard deduction.** All households automatically received a standard deduction equal to \$122 in the contiguous United States and the District of Columbia in fiscal year 1992. The standard deduction for outlying States and Territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (appendix F). The standard deduction amounts are adjusted annually to reflect changes in the cost of living.
- **Earned income deduction.** Households with earnings receive an earned income deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent-care deduction.** Households with dependents receive a dependent-care deduction for expenses involved in caring for children and other dependents while household members work, seek employment, or go to school. The maximum dependent-care deduction for households with dependents was \$160 per dependent per month in fiscal year 1992.
- **Medical deduction.** A medical deduction is available only to households that contain elderly or disabled members. These households can deduct all medical costs incurred by the elderly or disabled person that exceed \$35. Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible. If a household contains more than one disabled or elderly person, then it can deduct the combined medical expenses for those disabled or elderly persons that exceed each elderly or disabled person's initial \$35 expense.
- **Excess shelter expense deduction.** All households are entitled to an excess shelter expense deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility

²There is a distinction between a household's deduction entitlement and the amount actually used to compute food stamp benefits. The entitlement is the deduction that a household would receive on the basis of its earned income and dependent-care, shelter, and medical expenses if the total of these allowable deductions was less than its gross income. Because net income cannot be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross incomes could only claim a portion of their deduction entitlement.

bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of a household's countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. This deduction is subject to a limit except for households that contain elderly or disabled members, which are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for households without elderly or disabled members for fiscal year 1992 was \$194 for the contiguous United States and the District of Columbia. The excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and Territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (appendix F). The deduction limit is adjusted annually to reflect changes in the cost of housing.

Assets

The second most important determinant of FSP eligibility is a household's assets. Most households are permitted up to \$2,000 in countable assets; however, households that contain elderly persons are allowed up to \$3,000. Countable assets include cash, assets that can easily be converted into cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump-sum payments), and nonliquid resources. However, selected pieces of property such as family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income are not counted. Assets also do not include vehicles used to produce income or to transport disabled persons. Vehicles not used for these purposes are counted in the following way: for the first vehicle or vehicles used to commute to work, any fair market value exceeding \$4,500 is counted; for all other vehicles, the higher of either any fair market value above \$4,500 or any equity is counted.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

While the FSP does not impose categorical eligibility standards, some specific nonfinancial restrictions are placed on the participation of aliens, students, strikers, and persons who are institutionalized. In addition, able-bodied food stamp participants are required to register for work and accept suitable employment. The following individuals are exempt from this work registration requirement:

- Persons younger than age 16 or older than age 59
- Persons who are physically or mentally disabled
- Caretakers of dependent children younger than age 6 or of incapacitated adults
- Persons who work at least 30 hours per week
- Persons subject to the work requirements of the AFDC program
- Persons who receive unemployment insurance
- Persons ages 16 and 17 who are not household heads or who are attending school
- Persons in drug addiction or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation programs

- Students enrolled in school at least half-time

Since April 1987, most work registrants have been required to participate in State Employment and Training (E&T) programs, which provide work experience, educational programs, and job search training. Not all work registrants are required to participate in E&T programs, however. For example, States may exempt pregnant women and persons living in areas where E&T programs are not available.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

To apply for food stamps, individuals are required to appear in person at their local food stamp offices. However, elderly and disabled persons and persons who have transportation problems can be interviewed by telephone or at their homes. All States must allow individuals to apply for food stamps when they apply for AFDC. Individuals applying for SSI benefits can simultaneously apply for food stamps.

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, requires that local offices process applications for food stamps within 30 days after their receipt. However, households without significant income or resources can receive expedited food stamp eligibility verification procedures and acquire food stamp benefits within 5 calendar days after they apply. Those eligible for expedited service include (1) homeless persons, (2) migrant or seasonal farm workers with assets equal to or less than \$100, (3) households with gross income equal to or less than \$150 and assets equal to or less than \$100, and (4) households with shelter costs that exceed their gross income and assets combined.

FSP participants are required to appear in person at their local food stamp offices periodically for recertification. The certification period varies according to the likelihood of a change in a food stamp household's financial circumstances. In summer 1992, a food stamp household was certified for food stamps for an average of 10 months.

BENEFIT COMPUTATION

After a household is certified for food stamps, its monthly food stamp benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate, and the maximum food stamp benefit for its household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled is based on the June cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) for a family of four, adjusted for different household sizes and geographic areas outside the contiguous United States. The cost of the TFP is based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of the foods included in the TFP. As specified in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, maximum food stamp benefits in summer 1992 were based on 103 percent of the TFP for a family of four. Thus, in summer 1992, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$370 (appendix G).³

The benefit reduction rate is the rate at which benefits are reduced for every additional dollar of net income. The benefit reduction rate is 30 percent, reflecting the assumption that a household is

³The maximum benefit was 100 percent of the TFP through 1988, 100.65 percent in 1989, 102.05 percent in 1990, and 103 percent in 1991 and thereafter.

expected to spend 30 percent of its net income on food, and that the FSP will provide the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Thus, benefits are reduced by 30 cents for every additional dollar of net income.

A household's monthly food stamp benefit is computed by subtracting 30 percent of its net income from the maximum benefit. If a household has zero net income, it receives the maximum food stamp benefit. All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit of at least \$10 per month (except during the initial month of participation). For new participants, benefits are prorated for the first month.

FOOD STAMP ISSUANCE

Local and State food stamp offices use various systems to provide food stamp benefits to food stamp participants. The following are the four main methods of issuance:

- **ATP card system.** An authorization to participate identification card (ATP card) is mailed to the participant each month; the participant then exchanges the card for food stamps at an authorized issuance office.
- **Mail system.** State and local offices mail the food stamps directly to the participant.
- **Manual system.** The FSP participant obtains food stamps directly from the food stamp office.
- **Electronic benefit transfer.** The FSP participant receives a "debit" card, similar to a bank card, which is used when making food purchases at authorized retail stores. The household's monthly benefit is electronically transferred to a benefit account created specifically for FSP benefits. When a purchase is made, the amount of the purchase is debited electronically from the household's FSP account.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

Public Law 101-624, the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, as well as technical amendments to that law found in Public Law 102-237, included the following provisions that went into effect in fiscal year 1992:

- Households in which all members receive certain State or local General Assistance are automatically eligible for food stamps
- Nonliquid resources and those resources that are exempted by either Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Social Security Income (SSI) are not included as countable resources
- Certain types of educational assistance are not counted as income

- Money that has been set aside for an approved Plan to Achieve Self-Sufficiency under the SSI program is not counted as income
- Rules for student eligibility for the FSP were modified
- Modifications were made to the Food Stamp Employment and Training (E&T) Program
- Staggered issuance and mail issuance of benefits were made available, and staggered issuance was required on Indian reservations
- Provisions were made for Electronic Benefit Transfer
- Provisions were made for retailer integrity
- Matching funding for Automated Data Processing Systems was reduced from 75 to 63 percent
- Homeless food stamp recipients were permitted to use their food stamps to purchase meals at authorized restaurants
- Implementation of outcome-based performance standards for the Food Stamp E&T program was postponed

FSP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

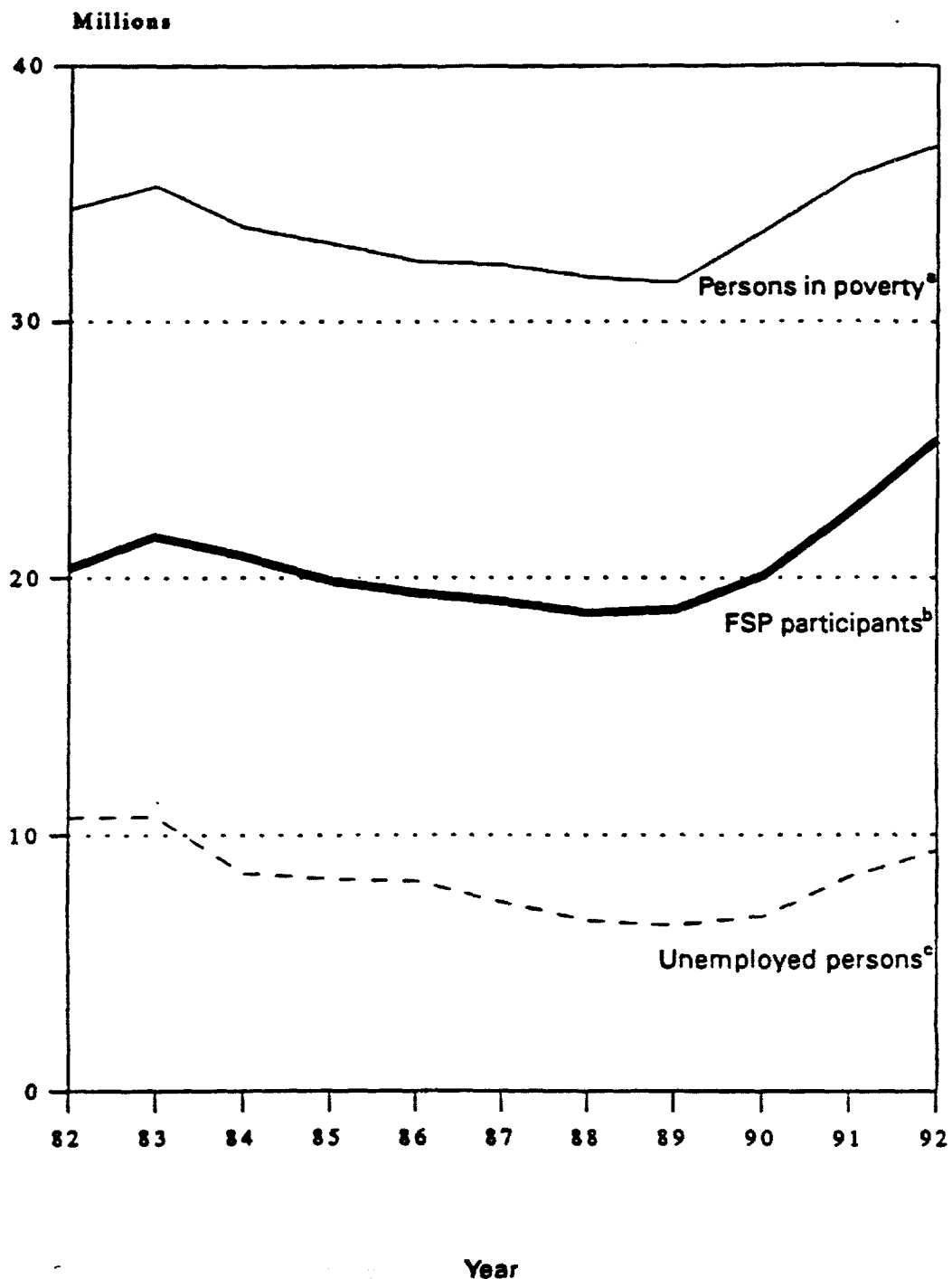
After declining steadily from 1983 to 1989, FSP participation increased substantially in the early 1990s. As Figure 2.1 illustrates, the number of Americans receiving food stamps between 1989 and 1992 grew even faster than the number of Americans living in poverty during these years. In fiscal year 1992, the FSP served 25.4 million persons on average per month, a 12-percent increase from 1991. FSP participation continued to grow in 1993, serving 27.4 million persons in November 1993.

The increase in FSP participation beginning in 1989 and continuing for the next 3 years is associated with the economic recession that became evident in 1990. Major economic indicators for this period portray a downturn in the economy (table 2.1). From 1989 to 1992, the unemployment rate increased from 5.3 percent to 7.4 percent and the poverty rate increased from 12.8 percent to 14.5 percent. Similarly, growth in the Gross Domestic Product and productivity slowed through 1991. A notable increase in these growth rates in 1992, however, indicates the beginning of an economic recovery. In addition to a softening economy, other factors such as the liberalization of Medicaid, improved access to FSP offices in many areas of the country, simpler application forms, and other changes in the FSP had an impact on the increase in FSP participation.

Accompanying the increase in FSP participation during the early 1990s was an increase in the total costs of the FSP. Total costs (including benefits, State administrative costs, E&T program costs, and other expenses) increased from \$18.8 billion in 1991 to \$22.5 billion in 1992--an increase of 12 percent. Total FSP benefits increased by 21 percent between 1991 and 1992 and the average benefit

Figure 2.1

Food Stamp Program participants, unemployed persons, and poor persons
(1982 - 1992)



^aSource: Bureau of the Census, Poverty in the United States: 1992, Series P60-185

^bSource: Food and Nutrition Service, Fiscal Year 1992 FSP Participation and Issuance

^cSource: Economic Report of the President, January 1993, Table B-33

Table 2.1--Major economic indicators, calendar years 1982-1992
(average annual rates in percent)

Economic indicator	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP increase ^a	-2.2	3.9	6.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	0.8	-1.2	2.6
Productivity increase ^b	0.1	2.2	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.9	-0.8	0.3	0.3	2.8
Unemployment rate ^c	9.7	9.6	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.7	7.4
Inflation rate ^d	6.2	4.1	4.4	3.7	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	2.6
Interest rates ^e	13.8	12.0	12.7	11.4	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.1
Persons below 100 percent of poverty level											
Number in thousands	34,398	35,303	33,700	33,064	32,370	32,546	31,878	31,487	33,585	35,708	36,880
Percentage of total population	15.0	15.2	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.4	13.1	12.8	13.5	14.2	14.5

^aPercent change from preceding period, Table B-2.

^bPercent change in output per hour, business sector, Table B-45.

^cAll civilian workers, Table B-37.

^dChange in implicit price deflator for Gross Domestic Product, Table B-3.

^eCorporate Aaa bond yield, Table B-69.

Source for first five lines of data: *Economic Report of the President*, Washington, DC, February 1993.

Source for last two lines of data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60.

per person increased by 8 percent (from \$64 in 1991 to \$69 in 1992), reflecting cost-of-living adjustments. The total cost of the FSP in fiscal year 1992 (\$22.5 billion) consisted of \$20.9 billion for benefits, \$1.3 billion for State administrative costs, and \$223 million for E&T program costs and other expenses.

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans. In each month in summer 1992, the FSP provided benefits to an average of 25.8 million persons living in 10 million households.¹ Almost all food stamp households lived in poverty (according to the official Federal Government poverty guidelines used for program eligibility in fiscal year 1992). The vast majority of food stamp households contained either a child (under age 18), an elderly person (over age 59), or a disabled person. The average food stamp household received a monthly food stamp benefit of \$169, had an average gross monthly income of \$481 and an average net monthly income of \$258, was entitled to an average total deduction of \$254 a month, and had an average household size of 2.5 persons. This chapter elaborates on the economic status of food stamp households and discusses the composition of food stamp households, the characteristics of food stamp participants, and changes in the characteristics of food stamp households between summer 1991 and summer 1992.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS²

The FSP provides benefits to households in need. As shown in table 3.1, the gross monthly income of 92 percent of food stamp households in summer 1992 was less than or equal to 100 percent of the Federal Government poverty guidelines (appendix E). The gross monthly income of over half of all food stamp households (67 percent) was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty line, and the income of 41 percent of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty line.

The FSP effectively targets benefits to the most needy households. That is, poorer households receive larger food stamp benefits than do households with more income. As shown in table 3.1, while only 41 percent of all food stamp households had a gross monthly income below 51 percent of the poverty line, they received 56 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the income of a greater number of food stamp households (51 percent) was from 51 to 100 percent of the poverty line, but they received only 41 percent of the benefits.

¹The information discussed in this chapter and the estimates in appendix A are limited to summer 1992 food stamp participants in the 50 States and the District of Columbia based on a sample of 9,586 households. Additional food stamp participants resided in Guam and the Virgin Islands. Puerto Rico, which until July 1982 had participated in the FSP, served participants through its Nutritional Assistance Program, and the Northern Mariana Islands also participated in a block grant program. Based on FNS administrative records, the FSP served 25.8 million persons in summer 1992. The figure of 26.1 million persons served by the FSP in summer 1992 (as presented in appendix A) based on the Food Stamp Quality Control sample is higher than the administrative figure because it is a sample estimate and it is weighted by households rather than individuals (see appendix H for more information about the Food Stamp Quality Control sample).

²For more information on the economic status of food stamp households, see appendix tables A-5 through A-11.

Table 3.1--Distribution of households and benefits by the poverty line,
summer 1992

Gross income as a percentage of poverty ^a	Percent of all households	Percent of all benefits
25% or less	17.9	21.8
26-50	23.3	34.2
51-75	25.7	28.0
76-100	25.0	12.9
101-130	7.6	3.2
131 or more	0.5	0.1
Total ^b	100.0	100.0

^aDefined as the 1992 poverty thresholds published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see appendixes D and E).

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

To estimate the impact of food stamps on a household's purchasing power, we can add the dollar value of the food stamps to household income and then examine the distribution of households by poverty status.³ As shown in table 3.2, the combination of cash and food stamps--an alternative measure of gross income that includes food stamp benefits--yields a significantly different distribution of food stamp households by poverty status. Specifically, the alternative measure of income sufficiently increased the income of food stamp households to move 8 percent of them above the poverty line. Food stamp benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest households, moving 25 percent of food stamp households above 50 percent of the poverty line.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

While the FSP does not restrict eligibility for food stamps to certain individuals, it effectively serves many households that contain persons with special needs--that is, children and elderly or disabled persons.⁴ In summer 1992, 82 percent of all food stamp households contained either a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person. These households received 89 percent of all food stamp benefits. This section describes the characteristics of food stamp households containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Households with Children⁵

In summer 1992, the FSP served an average of 13 million children each month, representing over half of all participants. Of all food stamp households, 62 percent contained children (table 3.3). Compared with other food stamp households, the ones that contained children received a relatively high average food stamp benefit of \$225 per month (table 3.4). This relatively high benefit value primarily reflects the relatively large average size of food stamp households that contained children (3.4 persons).

Children who received food stamps in summer 1992 tended to live in households headed by single parents and tended to receive AFDC benefits in addition to food stamp benefits. Of all food stamp households with children, 67 percent were headed by a single parent, representing almost half (41 percent) of all food stamp households. Since the AFDC program serves predominantly single-parent families, a large percentage (74 percent) of these single-parent food stamp households also received AFDC. A fifth of the single-parent food stamp households had earnings.

A substantial proportion (17 percent) of food stamp households contained multiple adults and children, representing 27 percent of all food stamp households with children.⁶ The characteristics of multiple-adult households with children varied considerably from those of single-adult households

³This comparison assumes that program participants value their food stamp benefits at face value.

⁴Elderly persons and disabled persons represent two distinct groups. Elderly persons are persons age 60 years or older. Disabled persons are persons under age 60 who receive SSI.

⁵For more information on food stamp households with children, see appendix tables A-50 through A-52.

⁶In multiple-adult households with children, the second adult may not necessarily be a parent. He or she may be an adult child of the head, a grandparent, or even an unrelated member.

Table 3.2--Effect of food stamp benefits on the poverty status of food stamp households, summer 1992

Gross income as a percentage of poverty ^a	Distribution of households in relation to poverty line		Change in percentage points
	Based on cash only	Based on cash and food stamps	
50% or less	41%	17%	-25
51-100	51	67	16
101 or more	8	16	8
Number of households (in thousands) ^b	10,238	10,238	

^aDefined as the 1992 poverty thresholds published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see appendixes D and E).

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 3.3--Household composition and selected characteristics of participating households, summer 1992

Household type	All households		Households with earned income ^a		Households with Social Security		Households with AFDC		Households with General Assistance		Households with SSI	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Children ^b												
Single-adult families	4,234	41.4	839	40.2	224	12.6	3,130	77.2	38	4.8	276	14.4
Multiple-adult families	1,723	16.8	818	39.2	170	9.5	797	19.7	64	8.0	228	11.9
Other ^c	353	3.5	60	2.9	4	0.2	41	1.0	3	0.4	3	0.2
Subtotal	6,310	61.6	1,716	82.2	397	22.3	3,968	97.9	105	13.2	508	26.4
Elderly ^d												
Living alone	1,179	11.5	23	1.1	857	48.1	1	0.0	78	9.7	682	35.4
Not living alone	396	3.9	39	1.9	254	14.3	69	1.7	32	4.0	207	10.8
Subtotal	1,575	15.4	62	3.0	1,111	62.4	70	1.7	109	13.7	888	46.2
Disabled ^e												
Living alone	505	4.9	15	0.7	156	8.8	2	0.0	31	3.9	505	26.3
Not living alone	529	5.2	75	3.6	121	6.8	327	8.1	15	1.9	529	27.5
Subtotal	1,035	10.1	89	4.3	278	15.6	329	8.1	46	5.8	1,035	53.8
Other households ^f												
Single-person households	1,606	15.7	212	10.2	125	7.1	47	1.2	517	64.8	0	0.0
Multiple-person households	292	2.9	96	4.6	32	1.8	36	0.9	39	4.9	0	0.0
Subtotal	1,898	18.5	308	14.8	157	8.8	83	2.1	557	69.8	0	0.0
Total ^g	10,238	100.0	2,088	100.0	1,780	100.0	4,055	100.0	798	100.0	1,923	100.0

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment and farm income.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^cHouseholds with all members age 17 or less.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^eHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^fHouseholds without children, or elderly, or disabled members.

^gThe sum of individual categories does not match the total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 3.4--Average values of selected characteristics by household composition, summer 1992

Household type	Average gross monthly income (dollars)	Average net monthly income (dollars)	Average monthly FSP benefit (dollars)	Average household size (persons)
Children ^a				
Single-parent families	489	251	214	3.0
Multiple-adult families	768	492	267	4.6
Other ^b	357	194	142	2.0
Subtotal	558	314	225	3.4
Elderly ^c				
Living alone	458	226	48	1.0
Not living alone	662	457	126	2.6
Subtotal	509	279	67	1.4
Disabled ^d				
Living alone	447	205	51	1.0
Not living alone	767	549	174	3.7
Subtotal	611	381	114	2.4
Other households ^e				
Single-person households	198	65	93	1.0
Multiple-person households	386	192	157	2.1
Subtotal	227	84	103	1.2
All households	481	258	169	2.5

^aHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^bHouseholds with all members age 17 or less.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^dHouseholds with SSI income and no members age 60 or more.

^eHouseholds without children, or elderly, or disabled members.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

with children. The average monthly food stamp benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of multiple-adult households with children (\$214 versus \$267) because of their smaller average household size (3.0 versus 4.6 persons); however, the average monthly per-person benefit was higher for persons in single-adult households with children compared with persons in multiple-adult households with children (\$71 versus \$58, respectively) because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had substantially lower gross monthly incomes (\$489 versus \$768). Of all multiple-adult households with children, 47 percent received income from earnings, 46 percent received AFDC, 42 percent received income from other sources, and 5 percent had no income from any source. Households with children constituted 82 percent of all food stamp households with earnings.

Households with Elderly Persons⁷

In summer 1992, the FSP served 1.7 million elderly persons. Food stamp households containing elderly members represented 15 percent of all food stamp households. These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$67 per month.

Elderly persons who received food stamps tended to live alone, and thus received relatively small food stamp benefits. In summer 1992, 75 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members were single-person households. These single elderly participants received an average food stamp benefit of \$48 per month compared with \$126 in benefits for households with elderly persons not living alone. Elderly persons not living alone lived in households averaging 2.6 persons.

Food stamp households that contained elderly persons tended to receive SSI and Social Security income. In summer 1992, 56 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members received SSI, 71 percent received Social Security, and 36 percent received both SSI and Social Security income. Food stamp households with elderly members represented 46 percent of food stamp households with SSI and 62 percent of food stamp households with Social Security income.

Households with Disabled Persons⁸

In summer 1992, households that contained disabled persons represented 10 percent of all food stamp households. By definition, households with disabled members receive SSI. In summer 1992, these households received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$114.

Similar to households with elderly members, households containing a disabled person living alone received a lower average monthly food stamp benefit than did households that contained disabled persons not living alone (\$51 compared with \$174). Approximately half of all food stamp households that contained disabled persons were single-person households, while half were multiple-person

⁷For more information on food stamp households with elderly persons, see appendix tables A-44 through A-46.

⁸The FSP considers persons disabled if they receive disability income from either SSI, GA, Social Security, Railroad Retirement, or several other sources. Using the Food Stamp Quality Control sample, however, only persons receiving disability income from SSI are identifiable. Thus, disabled persons in this report are defined as persons who receive SSI, but are not elderly. For more information on food stamp households with disabled persons, see appendix tables A-47 through A-49.

households. Again, the difference in benefits between the two groups reflects differences in average household size. Disabled persons who did not live alone lived in households averaging 3.7 persons.

Other Households Served by the FSP

The FSP serves other needy households besides those that contain children, elderly persons, or disabled persons. In summer 1992, 19 percent of all food stamp households consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults. These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$103 per month. They tended to be single-person households (85 percent) and represented the majority (70 percent) of households that received General Assistance (GA).

Of all food stamp households in summer 1992, 34 percent consisted of individuals who lived alone.⁹ Because these households only contained one individual, the average monthly food stamp benefit was only \$71. Most of these individuals (57 percent) were female, and 34 percent were elderly. Compared with all food stamp households, a relatively small proportion of food stamp participants living alone received earnings (8 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (20 percent).

CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves a broad spectrum of individuals. In summer 1992, more than half were children (less than 18 years old), 42 percent were nonelderly adults (between ages 18 and 59), and 7 percent were elderly persons.¹⁰ Approximately 61 percent of the children served by the FSP were school age (between ages 5 and 17). Seventy-two percent of elderly adults and 69 percent of nonelderly adults were female. The majority (72 percent) of nonelderly adult food stamp participants lived in households with children--approximately half were single parents, and approximately half lived in households containing at least one other adult and one child.

With the exception of certain groups of individuals, such as caretakers of small children and people working at least 30 hours a week, all able-bodied nonelderly adult food stamp participants are required to register for work and accept suitable employment as a condition of receiving food stamps. Similar to participants in the FSP, participants in other assistance programs also often are required to register for work. In summer 1992, 26 percent of all food stamp household heads were registered for work under the FSP or another assistance program.¹¹ Most (70 percent) food stamp household heads were exempt from work registration requirements--17 percent were disabled, 12 percent were

⁹Data on single-person households are presented in appendix tables A-6, A-7, A-14, A-25, A-30, A-31, A-32, A-34, A-43, A-46, A-49, A-52, and A-55.

¹⁰For more information on FSP participants and household heads, see appendix tables A-33 through A-40.

¹¹Reports in this series prior to summer 1989 included as work registrants only persons required to register for work under the FSP; the summer 1989 through summer 1992 reports include as work registrants food stamp participants registered for work under the FSP and food stamp participants registered for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program. For more information on the work registration status of food stamp participants and household heads, see appendix tables A-39 and A-40.

younger or older than the required ages, 22 percent were the caretakers of a child or an incapacitated adult, 9 percent were already employed full time, and 9 percent were exempt for other reasons.

CHANGES IN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS

The number of households receiving food stamps increased between summer 1991 and summer 1992 by 11 percent.¹² During this time, some characteristics of food stamp households changed as well.¹³ For example, the percentage of households containing an elderly person decreased from 17 to 15 percent, the percentage of households with only one member increased from 32 to 34 percent while the average household size of food stamp households dropped from 2.6 to 2.5 persons, and the percentage of households with a Hispanic head dropped from 15 to 12 percent.

On average, food stamp households were poorer in summer 1992 than they had been in summer 1991. Both average gross and average net incomes of food stamp households declined in real dollars from summer 1991 to summer 1992, with the average net income falling by over 4 percentage points (table 3.5). In addition, the percentage of households with zero gross income increased from 9 to 10 percent, and the percentage of households with zero net income increased from 20 to 23 percent. The percentage of households that had gross incomes that were over the poverty line decreased from 9 to 8 percent.

The average food stamp benefit received by all food stamp households increased in real dollars from summer 1991 to summer 1992 by 4 percentage points, and the value of the maximum benefit increased in real dollars by 5 percentage points over that time (table 3.5).¹⁴ The percentage of households receiving the minimum benefit decreased between summer 1991 and summer 1992 from 5 to 4 percent.

¹²For more information on trends in the characteristics of food stamp households, see appendix tables A-56 and A-57.

¹³This analysis is based on cross-sectional samples from summer 1991 and summer 1992. Thus, whether changes in the characteristics of food stamp households reflect changes in the circumstances of continuing participants, of new participants, or both is not known. In addition, the differences may be the result of several factors including FSP legislation, changes in the economy, or changes in other social programs.

¹⁴The maximum allotment values for 1992 were based on Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) costs in June of the previous year. The real increase in the maximum benefit was due to an exceptionally high value of TFP costs in June 1991.

Table 3.5--Average nominal and real values of selected characteristics,
summer 1991 and summer 1992

Selected characteristics	Nominal values			Real values	
	Summer 1991	Summer 1992	Percentage change	Summer 1992	Percentage change
Average gross income ^a					
Per household	\$472	\$481	+1.9	\$466	-1.2
Per person	180	189	+5.1	183	+1.9
Average net income ^a					
Per household	261	258	-1.3	250	-4.3
Per person	100	101	+1.5	98	-1.7
Average total deduction ^a	236	254	+7.6	246	+4.3
Average household benefit ^b	162	169	+4.3	168	+3.7
Maximum coupon benefit (for a family of four) ^b	352	370	+5.1	368	+4.5
Consumer Price Index					
All items	136.4	140.7	+3.2		
Food at home	135.5	136.3	+0.6		

^aReal values are in constant 1991 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items between summer 1991 and summer 1992 (3.2 percent).

^bReal values are in constant 1991 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home between summer 1991 and summer 1992 (0.6 percent).

Source of CPI-U average values for July and August: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. *Survey of Current Business*, vol. 73, no. 6. June 1993, p. S-5 and S-6.

Source of nominal values: Summer 1991 and summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

CHAPTER 4: CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS WITH EARNED INCOME

This chapter describes food stamp households and participants with earned income in fiscal year 1992 (FY92) in terms of the following characteristics: geographic location, demography, income and poverty status, FSP deductions, and FSP assistance.¹ In an average month in FY92, 2 million food stamp households, approximately 20 percent of the entire caseload, had earned income (table 4.1 and appendix table B-1).² These households earned an average of \$635 per month – an average monthly earnings of \$204 per household member. Earning households tended to contain children and to be headed by a white, non-Hispanic person. They had relatively high incomes, averaging \$771 each month, and received relatively high food stamp benefits (\$189 in an average month), which reflects their large size (3.4 persons on average).

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Of all food stamp households with earnings, slightly over half lived in the South, as defined by Census regional groupings, while only 11 percent lived in the Northeast (appendix table B-2). In contrast, only 37 percent of nonearning households lived in the South, while 22 percent lived in the Northeast.

The percentage of all food stamp households that had earned income also differed across regions. Using Census regional groupings, households living in the South were much more likely to have earnings than households living in the Northeast. These regional differences also appear when examining the percentage of food stamp households that had earnings by FNS region. Specifically, households living in the Southeast, Southwest, and Mountain Plains regions were far more likely to have earnings than households in the Northeast.

The percentage of food stamp households in each State with earnings also varied widely (appendix table B-3). In Wyoming, for example, 38 percent of the food stamp caseload had earnings, compared with only 7 percent in the District of Columbia. States with relatively high percentages of food stamp households with earnings were typically located in the Central United States.

¹The estimates presented in this chapter and in the tables in appendix B are monthly averages based on all 12 months of the Food Stamp Quality Control fiscal year 1992 database, a sample of 58,098 households, excluding Guam and the Virgin Islands. In contrast, the analysis in the rest of the report and the tables in appendix A are based only on the July and August sample, which includes 9,586 households.

²Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment income, and farm income.

Table 4.1--Distribution of participating households by earning status, 1992

	Number (thousands)	Percent
Earned income ^a	2,032	20.2
No earned income	8,017	79.8
Total	10,049	100.0

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

DEMOGRAPHY

Household Composition

The vast majority of food stamp households with earned income (83 percent) contained children (table 4.2 and appendix table B-4). Half of these households contained more than one adult. Of the 17 percent of earning households without children, almost all consisted solely of nonelderly adults.

Food stamp households with earnings were significantly more likely than nonearning households to contain children (83 percent and 57 percent, respectively). In addition, a far greater percentage of earning households with children contained multiple adults, compared with nonearning households with children, the majority of which were headed by a single parent. Earning households with children and multiple adults were likely to contain an infant or preschooler, while single-parent earning households were more likely to contain school age children (appendix table B-6).

Of the earning households that did not contain children, few contained an elderly person, particularly one living alone. In contrast, a significant number of nonearning households had no children but contained an elderly person, and 83 percent of those households contained an elderly person living alone.

Earning households were much less likely than nonearning households to be composed solely of nonelderly adults. Almost all households with earned income contained only one earner (appendix table B-7), and over 90 percent of earners were either the head of the household or the spouse (appendix table B-5).

Participant Characteristics

The majority (52 percent) of food stamp households with earnings were headed by a white, non-Hispanic person, almost 30 percent were headed by an African-American person, and 13 percent were headed by a Hispanic person (appendix table B-4). Furthermore, food stamp households that were headed by a white, non-Hispanic person were more likely than households with African-American or Hispanic heads to have earnings (table 4.3).

The majority (63 percent) of earners were younger than 35, with the highest percentage falling between 25 and 34 years old (table 4.4, appendix table B-8). Over half of all earners were female, reflecting the high percentage of all nonelderly adult food stamp participants that were female. Nonelderly adult males were more likely to be earners, however, than their female counterparts.

INCOME AND POVERTY

In an average month in FY92, food stamp households with earnings had relatively high incomes, consisting primarily of earnings. The average monthly gross income of earning households was \$771, almost twice that of households with no earnings (\$404) (appendix table B-9). Similarly, 25 percent of earning households had incomes over \$1,000 in an average month, compared with only 2 percent of nonearning households. In terms of poverty status, earning households on average had income equal to 77 percent of the poverty line, compared with nonearning households, which on average had

Table 4.2--Distribution of earning and nonearning households by household composition, 1992

Household composition	Households with earned income ^a		Households with no earned income		All households	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Households with children						
Single adults with children ^b	818	40.3	3,372	42.1	4,190	41.7
Multiple adults with children ^b	829	40.8	915	11.4	1,744	17.4
Children only ^c	37	1.8	281	3.5	318	3.2
Households without children						
Elderly living alone ^d	25	1.2	1,143	14.3	1,168	11.6
Elderly living with other adults ^d	20	1.0	241	3.0	261	2.6
Nonelderly adults living alone ^e	195	9.6	1,808	22.6	2,003	19.9
Multiple nonelderly adults ^e	106	5.2	256	3.2	362	3.6
Total ^f	2,032	100.0	8,017	100.0	10,049	100.0

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^cHouseholds with all members age 17 or less.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^eHouseholds with members age 18 to 59.

^fDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 4.3--Distribution of earning and nonearning households by race of household head, 1992

Race of household head	Households with earned income ^a		Households with no earned income		All households	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
White, non-Hispanic	1,066	23.2	3,533	76.8	4,599	100.0
African-American	595	17.3	2,838	82.7	3,434	100.0
Hispanic	262	19.2	1,099	80.8	1,361	100.0
Other	59	18.1	267	81.9	327	100.0
Unknown	50	15.1	280	84.9	329	100.0
Total ^b	2,032	20.2	8,017	79.8	10,049	100.0

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 4.4--Distribution of nonelderly adult^a earners by age, 1992

Age	All earners ^b	
	Number (thousands)	Percent
18-24 years	418	20.4
25-34 years	866	42.3
35-44 years	540	26.4
45-59 years	223	10.9
Total ^c	2,047	100.0
Average age = 33.0		

^aPerson age 18 to 59.

^bEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

income equal to 52 percent of the poverty line (table 4.5). Furthermore, 1 of every 5 earning households had income that was above the poverty line, compared with 1 of every 25 nonearning households. Although the average monthly income of earning households was almost twice as large as that of nonearning households, earning households also contained more people on average. Therefore, the average monthly income per household member in earning households (\$251) was only 17 percent larger than that of members in nonearning households (\$215).

Earnings were the primary source of income for households with earnings. Earnings provided not only slightly more than 80 percent of the total income of the average earning household (table 4.6) but also the entire income of 58 percent of all earning households. On average, earners earned \$603 per month (appendix table B-10), and food stamp households with incomes made up entirely of earnings earned an average of \$748 per month (appendix table B-11).

Twenty percent of households with earned income also received AFDC income. In addition, a small percentage of earning households received income from SSI, Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, or Workers' Compensation. Income that earning households received from these other sources generally made up 40 percent of their total income, while earnings made up approximately 50 percent.

In contrast with earning households, nonearning households received a majority of their income from AFDC, SSI, and Social Security. Almost 45 percent of nonearning households received AFDC, which accounted for almost 90 percent of their total income. In addition, 22 percent of nonearning households received SSI, which accounted for 60 percent of their total income, and 21 percent of nonearning households received Social Security, which accounted for 78 percent of their income. Approximately 10 percent of nonearning households received General Assistance, which accounted for 83 percent of their total income. Almost 12 percent of nonearning households had no income.

FSP DEDUCTIONS

All food stamp households with earnings were entitled to an earned income deduction equal to 20 percent of their earned income (table 4.7). The average earned income deduction among earning households was \$124. Households whose shelter costs were greater than half of their net income were also entitled to a shelter deduction. Although households with earnings had relatively high shelter costs compared with nonearning households (\$343 and \$298, respectively) (appendix table B-12), they also had relatively high incomes, which made many of them ineligible for a shelter deduction. In other words, the shelter costs of many earning households were a relatively small percentage of their income (53 percent on average), while the shelter costs of nonearning households tended to be a large percentage of their income (62 percent on average) (appendix table B-13). Thus, 62 percent of earning households and 68 percent of nonearning households received a shelter deduction.

Approximately 13 percent of earning households compared with only 1 percent of nonearning households were entitled to a dependent-care deduction. This finding reflects the higher percentage of earning households with children and their need for child care services, since at least one adult was working. Since only a small percentage of earning households contained an elderly person, less than 1 percent of households with earnings received a medical deduction, compared with 3 percent of households with no earned income.

Table 4.5--Distribution of earning and nonearning households by poverty status, 1992

Gross income as a percent of the poverty line ^b	Households with earned income ^a		Households with no earned income		All households	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
50% or less	389	19.2	3,839	47.8	4,230	42.1
51-100	1,185	58.3	3,851	48.1	5,036	50.1
101 or more	457	22.5	327	4.0	784	7.8
Total ^c	2,032	100.0	8,017	100.0	10,049	100.0
Average income as a percent of poverty	77		52		57	
Average gross income	\$771		\$404		\$479	

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDefined as the 1992 poverty thresholds published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendixes D and E).

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 4.6--Distribution of earning households by earned income as a percentage of gross income, 1992

Earned income ^a as a percent of gross income	Number (thousands)	Percent
24% or less	146	7.2
25-49	181	8.9
50-74	256	12.6
75-99	274	13.5
100	1,175	57.8
Total ^b	2,032	100.0
Average earned income as a percent of gross income = 82		

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 4.7--Distribution of earning and nonearning households by type of deductions claimed^a, 1992

Type of deduction	Households with earned income ^b		Households with no earned income		All households	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Earned income ^b	2,030	99.9	**	**	2,030	20.2
Shelter ^c	1,256	61.8	5,478	68.3	6,735	67.0
Dependent care ^d	269	13.3	43	0.5	312	3.1
Medical ^e	8	0.4	233	2.9	242	2.4
Total ^f	2,032	100.0	8,017	100.0	10,049	100.0

^aDeductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income. Only 99.9 percent of households with earnings claimed an earned income deduction. The remaining households had only a dollar of earnings, which entitled them to a deduction of 20 cents which rounded to zero and was therefore not counted.

^cSubject to a limit except where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more (see appendix F).

^dSubject to a limit of \$160 per dependent per month (see appendix F).

^eAvailable only to households where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more.

^fIncludes the standard deduction for all households (see appendix F). Due to households claiming more than one deduction, the sum of the individual categories may not match the table total.

^{**}By definition, these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in this category.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

FSP ASSISTANCE

Although households with earnings had relatively high incomes, they also received relatively high food stamp benefits. Specifically, while earning households on average had monthly incomes of over \$300 more than those of nonearning households, earning households received average monthly benefits of \$189, compared with \$165 for nonearning households (appendix table B-14). This finding can be explained by the larger size of households with earnings, which averaged 3.4 persons per household, compared with an average of 2.3 persons per nonearning household. Thus, households with earned income had lower per capita food stamp benefits than did households with no earnings, despite higher household-level benefits (table 4.8). Furthermore, a significantly lower percentage of households with earnings received the maximum benefit (10 percent), which depends on household size, than did nonearning households (25 percent) (appendix table B-15).

Overall, when food stamp benefits are included as part of income, they raised the income of households with no earnings from an average of 52 percent of the income of earning households to an average of 59 percent (appendix table B-16). Despite some leveling out that occurs when food stamp benefits are included as income, for each household size, households with earnings still had significantly larger average total monthly incomes than did households with no earnings.

Table 4.8--Distribution of earning and nonearning households by per capita food stamp benefit, 1992

Per capita food stamp benefit	Households with earned income ^a		Households with no earned income		All households	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
\$1-49	802	39.5	2,057	25.7	2,858	28.4
50-99	1,071	52.7	4,151	51.8	5,222	52.0
100-149	158	7.8	1,801	22.5	1,959	19.5
150-199	1	0.1	8	0.1	9	0.1
Total ^b	2,032	100.0	8,017	100.0	10,049	100.0
Average per capita food stamp benefit	\$59		\$72		\$69	

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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Appendix Table A-1--Aggregate summer 1992 participation totals

Area	Number of households (thousands)	Number of people (thousands)	Monthly value of benefits (thousands)
United States	10,238	25,759	\$1,749,058
Continental United States	10,185	25,623	1,735,604
Alaska and Hawaii	53	136	13,454
Outlying Areas ^a	9	29	2,933
Total	10,247	25,787	\$1,751,992

^aIncludes participants in Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Source: Food Stamp Program Integrated Information System.

Appendix Table A-2--Average values of selected characteristics by household composition

	All households	Households with elderly ^a	Households with disabled ^b	Households with children ^c
Gross monthly income (dollars)	481	509	611	558
Net monthly income (dollars)	258	279	381	314
Total deduction ^d (dollars)	254	249	237	264
Countable resources ^e (dollars)	80	198	90	57
Monthly benefit (dollars)	169	67	114	225
Household size (persons)	2.5	1.4	2.4	3.4
Certification period (months)	9.9	12.5	11.0	9.4

^aHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^bHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^dIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions. The value of the standard deduction and the limit on the excess shelter deduction vary depending on region (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^eThe resource limit for most households was \$2,000. However, households with at least one member age 60 or older were allowed up to \$3,000.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-3--Average values of selected characteristics by income source

	All households	Households with earned income ^a	Households with AFDC	Households with General Assistance	Households with SSI	Households with Social Security
Gross monthly income (dollars)	481	766	508	331	564	567
Net monthly income (dollars)	258	422	281	120	335	346
Total deduction ^b (dollars)	254	354	235	245	237	225
Countable resources (dollars)	80	103	34	29	114	187
Monthly benefit (dollars)	169	187	231	116	91	77
Household size (persons)	2.5	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.9	1.8
Certification period (months)	9.9	9.0	9.7	9.6	11.9	12.2

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions. The value of the standard deduction and the limit on the excess shelter deduction vary depending on region (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-4--Distribution of participating households
with selected characteristics

	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households ^a
Zero gross income	1,047	10.2
Zero net income	2,335	22.8
Minimum benefit ^b	416	4.1
Elderly ^c	1,575	15.4
Children ^d	6,310	61.6
School age children ^e	4,442	43.4
Preschool age children ^f	3,674	35.9
Disabled ^g	1,035	10.1

^aPercent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

^bMinimum benefit is \$10 for one- or two-person households.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^eHouseholds with at least one member age 5 to 17.

^fHouseholds with at least one member age 4 or less.

^gHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-5--Distribution of participating households by gross and net monthly income

Amount of monthly income	Gross income		Net income	
	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households
None	1,047	10.2	2,335	22.8
\$1-99	138	1.3	1,343	13.1
100-199	575	5.6	1,352	13.2
200-299	981	9.6	1,424	13.9
300-399	1,192	11.6	1,311	12.8
400-499	2,135	20.9	830	8.1
500-599	1,169	11.4	537	5.2
600-699	936	9.1	404	3.9
700-799	676	6.6	267	2.6
800-899	383	3.7	151	1.5
900-999	286	2.8	106	1.0
1000+	720	7.0	178	1.7
Total ^a	10,238	100.0	10,238	100.0
Average gross income = \$481				
Average net income = \$258				

^aDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-6--Distribution of participating households by gross monthly income and household size

Gross monthly income	Household size								Number of households* (thousands)	Percent of all households*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
None	678	192	78	61	35	3	1	--	1,047	10.2
\$1-99	83	34	11	5	1	3	--	1	138	1.3
100-199	227	182	129	25	11	1	--	--	575	5.6
200-299	255	419	171	92	32	8	4	--	981	9.6
300-399	394	308	264	164	38	17	7	2	1,192	11.6
400-499	1,214	360	272	154	95	28	4	7	2,135	20.9
500-599	420	303	225	132	49	28	7	5	1,169	11.4
600-699	138	216	336	156	54	23	12	2	936	9.1
700-799	30	171	172	187	80	29	4	3	676	6.6
800-899	8	106	87	86	45	36	14	2	383	3.7
900-999	--	39	78	69	60	20	9	11	286	2.8
1000+	2	9	102	206	181	112	34	75	720	7.0
Number of households*	3,448	2,338	1,924	1,336	681	308	95	107	10,238	100.0
Percent of all households*	33.7	22.8	18.8	13.0	6.7	3.0	0.9	1.0	100.0	
Average gross income	\$324	\$415	\$523	\$634	\$749	\$848	\$864	\$1,253	\$481	

*Due to rounding, the sum of the individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-7--Distribution of participating households by net monthly income and household size


Net monthly income	Household size								Number of households ^a (thousands)	Percent of all households ^a
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
None	1,286	593	253	134	53	11	2	3	2,335	22.8
\$1-99	475	417	261	121	41	18	5	5	1,343	13.1
100-199	389	389	325	153	73	18	2	2	1,352	13.2
200-299	603	277	260	199	53	21	10	1	1,424	13.9
300-399	512	202	309	138	100	39	8	4	1,311	12.8
400-499	148	209	209	159	59	36	8	2	830	8.1
500-599	27	155	133	124	55	25	14	4	537	5.2
600-699	6	67	96	114	59	40	7	14	404	3.9
700-799	1	22	53	108	48	20	13	2	267	2.6
800-899	--	6	20	31	46	21	11	16	151	1.5
900-999	0	0	4	35	32	28	3	3	106	1.0
1000+	--	1	--	20	62	32	11	52	178	1.7
Number of households ^a	3,448	2,338	1,924	1,336	681	308	95	107	10,238	100.0
Percent of all households ^a	33.7	22.8	18.8	13.0	6.7	3.0	0.9	1.0	100.0	
Average net income	\$141	\$195	\$272	\$376	\$490	\$579	\$614	\$959	\$258	

^aDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-8--Distribution of participating households by income source

Amount of monthly income from specified source	Earned income ^a		Social Security		AFDC or General Assistance		SSI		Other income	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
None	8,150	79.6	8,458	82.6	5,425	53.0	8,316	81.2	8,181	79.9
\$1-99	157	1.5	30	0.3	256	2.5	378	3.7	860	8.4
100-199	157	1.5	117	1.1	786	7.7	282	2.8	314	3.1
200-299	165	1.6	276	2.7	1,059	10.3	159	1.5	184	1.8
300-399	160	1.6	424	4.1	1,017	9.9	118	1.1	181	1.8
400-499	195	1.9	399	3.9	652	6.4	773	7.6	123	1.2
500-599	184	1.8	246	2.4	436	4.3	114	1.1	141	1.4
600-699	226	2.2	159	1.6	311	3.0	36	0.4	103	1.0
700-799	213	2.1	63	0.6	150	1.5	19	0.2	60	0.6
800-899	160	1.6	33	0.3	52	0.5	38	0.4	38	0.4
900-999	111	1.1	11	0.1	20	0.2	6	0.1	33	0.3
1000+	359	3.5	22	0.2	73	0.7	1	0.0	20	0.2
 Number of households ^b	10,238	100.0	10,238	100.0	10,238	100.0	10,238	100.0	10,238	100.0
Households with income	2,088	20.4	1,780	17.4	4,813	47.0	1,923	18.8	2,057	20.1
Average amount of income ^c	\$621		\$430		\$361		\$317		\$252	
Average gross income ^c	\$766		\$567		\$478		\$564		\$579	

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

^cFor households with income from specified source.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-9--Distribution of participating households, average income, average benefit, and average household size by selected income sources

Income source	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households	Average income amount ^a		Average benefit ^a	Average household size
			Gross	From source		
Earned Income:						
Wages and salaries	1,939	18.9	\$778	\$640	\$189	3.4
Self-employment	99	1.0	609	275	219	3.5
Other earned income	70	0.7	669	426	110	2.5
Unearned Income:						
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	4,055	39.6	508	384	231	3.3
Household General Assistance	798	7.8	331	225	116	1.5
Supplemental Security Income	1,923	18.8	564	317	91	1.9
Social Security	1,780	17.4	567	430	77	1.8
Household unemployment income	316	3.1	689	508	154	3.1
Veterans' benefits	178	1.7	602	269	78	1.9
Workers' compensation	33	0.3	675	489	169	3.1
Other government benefits	118	1.2	417	130	215	3.0
Household contributions	358	3.5	559	222	201	3.1
Household deemed income	1	0.0	513	293	56	1.4
Educational loans	44	0.4	530	110	214	3.1
Child Support Enforcement Payments	498	4.9	585	102	238	3.7
Other unearned income	660	6.5	563	217	140	2.5
No Income:	1,047	10.2	**	**	169	1.7
Total ^b	10,238	100.0	481		169	2.5

^aAverage over households with income from specified source.

^bThe sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

**By definition, these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-10--Distribution of participating households by gross monthly income as a percentage of the poverty line for all households, households with elderly or disabled, and households with children

Gross income as a percentage of the poverty line ^a	All households		Households with elderly ^b		Households with elderly or disabled ^c		Households with children ^d	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
0%	1,049	10.2	48	3.1	48	1.8	344	5.5
1-25	784	7.7	17	1.1	18	0.7	564	8.9
26-50	2,382	23.3	60	3.8	117	4.5	2,013	31.9
51-75	2,629	25.7	218	13.9	510	19.5	2,015	31.9
76-100	2,557	25.0	988	62.7	1,591	61.0	916	14.5
101-125	731	7.1	202	12.8	279	10.7	415	6.6
126-150	55	0.5	19	1.2	20	0.8	28	0.4
151-150	44	0.4	21	1.3	24	0.9	14	0.2
151+	8	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.1	1	0.0
Total ^e	10,238	100.0	1,575	100.0	2,610	100.0	6,310	100.0
Average gross income as a percentage of poverty	57		82		80		55	

^aDefined as the 1992 poverty thresholds published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see appendixes D and E).

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^cHouseholds where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^eDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-11--Distribution of participating households by net monthly income
as a percentage of the poverty line for all households,
households with elderly or disabled, and
households with children

Net income as a percentage of the poverty line ^a	All households		Households with elderly ^b		Households with elderly or disabled ^c		Households with children ^d	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
0%	2,380	23.2	196	12.4	266	10.2	1,007	16.0
1-25	2,820	27.5	218	13.9	357	13.7	2,142	34.0
26-50	2,582	25.2	452	28.7	804	30.8	1,768	28.0
51-75	1,916	18.7	547	34.7	938	36.0	1,079	17.1
76-100	516	5.0	152	9.6	230	8.8	305	4.8
101-125	22	0.2	9	0.6	13	0.5	7	0.1
126-130	1	0.0	--	--	1	0.0	--	--
131-150	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
151+	1	0.0	--	--	0	0.0	--	--
Total ^e	10,238	100.0	1,575	100.0	2,610	100.0	6,310	100.0
Average net income as a percentage of poverty	29		43		44		30	

^aDefined as the 1992 poverty thresholds published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see appendixes D and E).

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^cHouseholds where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^eDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-12--Distribution of participating households claiming deductions
and value of deductions claimed^a

Type of deduction	Number of households claiming deduction (thousands)	Percent of all households	Average amount of deduction	
			Over claiming households	Over all households
Earned income ^b	2,086	20.4	\$124	\$25
Dependent care ^c	344	3.4	138	5
Shelter ^d	6,892	67.3	149	100
Medical ^e	242	2.4	92	2
Total ^f	10,238	100.0	254	254

^aDeductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^cSubject to a limit of \$160 per dependent per month (see appendix F).

^dSubject to a limit except where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more (see appendix F).

^eAvailable only to households where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more.

^fIncludes the standard deduction for all households (see appendix F). Due to households claiming more than one deduction, the sum of the individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-13--Distribution of participating households by
amount of total deduction

Amount of total deduction ^a	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households
\$122	2,441	23.8
123-150	528	5.2
151-200	1,028	10.0
201-250	1,199	11.7
251-300	1,098	10.7
301-350	2,445	23.9
351-400	440	4.3
401+	1,058	10.3
Total ^b	10,238	100.0
Average deduction for claiming households = \$254		

^aIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions. The value of the standard deduction and the limit on the excess shelter deduction vary depending on region (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-14--Average total deduction^a for all participating households by gross monthly income and household size

Gross monthly income	Household size								Average total deduction
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
	(dollars)								
None	193	199	246	222	240	219	132	--	202
\$1-99	175	216	280	205	334	322	--	273	199
100-199	226	196	197	214	221	131	--	--	209
200-299	255	234	232	240	185	229	288	--	238
300-399	257	253	231	221	251	255	188	350	245
400-499	219	261	253	240	222	234	237	331	233
500-599	337	244	262	253	227	230	194	183	280
600-699	268	233	269	268	288	302	286	157	262
700-799	291	309	301	267	255	255	168	242	285
800-899	272	330	315	277	237	268	213	128	291
900-999	--	319	372	311	273	292	334	259	318
1000+	315	425	413	383	353	301	273	316	355
Average total deduction	237	248	269	273	273	274	253	296	254

^aIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions. The value of the standard deduction and the limit on the excess shelter deduction vary depending on region (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-15--Distribution of participating households claiming earned income deduction and value of deduction claimed^a

Households with:	Number of households		Percent of all households	Average amount of deduction	
	Total (thousands)	With deduction (thousands)		With deduction	All households
Elderly ^b	1,575	62	3.9	\$90	\$4
Children ^c	6,310	1,715	27.2	135	37
Disabled ^d	1,035	89	8.6	95	8
Earned income ^e	2,088	2,086	99.9	124	124
Public assistance ^f	4,813	464	9.6	86	8
Total ^g	10,238	2,086	20.4	124	25

^aDeductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^dHouseholds with SSI income and no member is age 60 or more.

^eEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income. Only 99.9 percent of households with earnings had an earned income deduction; the remaining households had such low earnings that their deductions were less than 50 cents and therefore rounded to 0 and were not counted.

^fPublic assistance includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and General Assistance.

^gThe sum of individual categories does not match the total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-16--Distribution of participating households
by amount of earned income deduction^a

Amount of earned income deduction ^b	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households
None	8,151	79.6
\$1-50	404	3.9
51-100	434	4.2
101-150	535	5.2
151-200	362	3.5
201-250	243	2.4
251-300	72	0.7
301+	37	0.4
Unknown	1	0.0
Total ^c	10,238	100.0
Average earned income deduction for claiming households = \$124		

^aDeductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-17--Distribution of participating households claiming dependent-care deduction^a and value of deduction claimed^b

Households with:	Number of households		Percent of all households	Average amount of deduction		Percent with the maximum deduction	
	Total (thousands)	With deduction (thousands)		With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households
Elderly ^c	1,575	<1	<0.1	\$3	\$0	0.0	0.0
Children ^d	6,310	344	5.5	138	8	18.0	1.0
Disabled ^e	1,035	6	0.6	94	1	0.0	0.0
Earned income ^f	2,088	295	14.1	142	20	15.9	2.2
Public assistance ^g	4,813	113	2.3	121	3	17.8	0.4
Total ^h	10,238	344	3.4	138	5	18.0	0.6

^aSubject to a limit of \$160 per dependent per month (see appendix F).

^bDeductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more. There were 368 food stamp households with an elderly member that claimed a dependent care deduction. This number rounds to zero when dividing by 1,000.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^eHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^fEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^gPublic assistance includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and General Assistance.

^hThe sum of individual categories does not match the total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-18--Distribution of participating households by
amount of dependent-care deduction^a

Amount of dependent care deduction ^b	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households
None	9,894	96.6
\$1-50	59	0.6
51-100	77	0.8
101-150	65	0.6
151-200	90	0.9
201+	53	0.5
Total ^c	10,238	100.0
Average dependent care deduction for claiming households = \$138		

^aDeductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bSubject to a limit of \$160 per dependent per month (see appendix F).

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-19--Distribution of participating households claiming excess shelter deduction^a and value of deduction claimed^b

Households with:	Number of households		Percent of all households	Average amount of deduction	
	Total (thousands)	With deduction (thousands)		With deduction	All households
Elderly ^c	1,575	1,015	64.4	\$171	\$110
Children ^d	6,310	4,337	68.7	142	98
Disabled ^e	1,035	646	62.4	168	105
Earned income ^f	2,088	1,308	62.6	139	87
Public assistance ^g	4,813	3,486	72.4	142	103
Total ^h	10,238	6,892	67.3	149	100

^aSubject to a limit except where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more (see appendix F).

^bDeductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^eHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^fEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^gPublic assistance includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and General Assistance.

^hThe sum of individual categories does not match the total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-20--Distribution of participating households by
amount of excess shelter deduction^a

Amount of excess shelter deduction ^b	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households
None	3,347	32.7
\$1-50	1,028	10.0
51-100	1,108	10.8
101-150	1,085	10.6
151-193	749	7.3
194	2,345	22.9
195+	577	5.6
Total ^c	10,238	100.0
Average excess shelter deduction for claiming households - \$149		

^aDeductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bSubject to a limit except where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more (see appendix F).

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-21--Distribution of participating households
by the value of shelter deduction^a

Value of shelter deduction ^b	All households		Households with elderly ^c		Households with children ^d		Households with disabled ^e		Households with earned income ^f		Households with public assistance ^g	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
None	3,347	32.7	560	35.6	1,973	31.3	389	37.6	780	37.4	1,327	27.6
Less than cap	3,975	38.8	668	42.4	2,392	37.9	422	40.8	743	35.6	2,013	41.8
Equal to cap	2,350	22.9	2	0.1	1,844	29.2	2	0.2	537	25.7	1,371	28.5
Less than max allot	1,597	15.6	2	0.1	1,362	21.6	2	0.2	443	21.2	1,023	21.3
Equal to max allot	752	7.3	--	--	483	7.7	--	--	95	4.5	347	7.2
Greater than cap	567	5.5	345	21.9	100	1.6	222	21.5	28	1.3	103	2.1
Total ^h	10,238	100.0	1,575	100.0	6,310	100.0	1,035	100.0	2,088	100.0	4,813	100.0

^aDeductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bSubject to a limit unless at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more (see appendix F).

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^eHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^fEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^gPublic assistance includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and General Assistance.

^hDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-22--Distribution of participating households claiming medical deduction and value of deduction claimed^a

Households with:	Number of households		Percent of all households	Average amount of deduction	
	Total (thousands)	With deduction (thousands)		With deduction	All households
Elderly ^b	1,575	231	14.7	\$90	\$13
Children ^c	6,310	15	0.2	135	0
Disabled ^d	1,035	11	1.1	138	1
Earned income ^e	2,088	12	0.6	141	1
Public assistance ^f	4,813	15	0.3	94	0
Total ^g	10,238	242	2.4	92	2

^aAvailable only to households where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more. Deductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^dHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^eEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^fPublic assistance includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and General Assistance.

^gThe sum of individual categories does not match the total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-23--Distribution of participating households by amount of medical deduction^a for all households, households with elderly, and households with disabled

Amount of medical deduction ^a	All households		Households with elderly ^b		Households with disabled ^c	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
None	9,997	97.6	1,345	85.3	1,024	98.9
\$1-25	58	0.6	55	3.5	3	0.3
26-50	46	0.4	44	2.8	1	0.1
51-75	40	0.4	40	2.6	0	0.0
76-100	26	0.3	25	1.6	1	0.1
101-150	23	0.2	19	1.2	4	0.3
151-200	22	0.2	22	1.4	1	0.1
201-300	20	0.2	20	1.3	0	0.0
301+	7	0.1	5	0.3	2	0.2
Total ^d	10,238	100.0	1,575	100.0	1,035	100.0

Average medical deduction for claiming households = \$92

^aAvailable only to households where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more. Deductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^cHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^dDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-24--Distribution of participating households by amount of monthly food stamp benefit^a

Amount of monthly benefit ^a	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households
\$10 or less	418	4.1
11-25	485	4.7
26-50	647	6.3
51-75	523	5.1
76-100	691	6.8
101-150	2,267	22.1
151-200	1,499	14.6
201-300	2,470	24.1
301 or more	1,239	12.1
Total ^b	10,238	100.0
Average monthly food stamp benefit = \$169		

^aThe maximum monthly benefit varies by area (see appendix G).

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-25--Average monthly food stamp benefit by gross monthly income and household size

Gross monthly income	Household size								Average food stamp benefit
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
	(dollars)								
None	111	203	292	371	440	528	584	--	169
\$1-99	111	203	292	370	440	528	--	667	171
100-199	109	198	284	365	439	511	--	--	195
200-299	103	190	277	357	418	512	579	--	210
300-399	83	174	257	327	407	498	536	710	198
400-499	43	148	234	306	370	463	519	657	127
500-599	52	114	204	280	344	433	478	555	149
600-699	20	78	177	258	329	418	474	754	164
700-799	14	73	160	220	293	380	408	584	177
800-899	10	57	135	205	258	355	391	462	173
900-999	--	29	122	183	241	334	424	540	189
1000+	10	31	95	139	174	254	293	373	189
Average benefit per household	71	145	210	258	294	357	401	441	169

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-26--Distribution of households by food stamp benefit as a percentage of maximum benefit and household poverty status

Gross income as a percentage of the poverty line ^a	Percent of maximum benefit													
	All households		Minimum ^b		<25% ^c		25 - 50%		51 - 75%		76 - 99%		Maximum ^d	
	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent
All households^e														
Total	10,238	100.0	416	100.0	841	100.0	1,581	100.0	2,349	100.0	2,718	100.0	2,335	100.0
No income	1,047	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,047	44.8
1 - 50	3,168	30.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	309	13.2	1,808	66.5	1,052	45.0
51 - 100	5,186	50.7	160	38.4	621	73.8	1,305	82.5	1,972	84.0	901	33.2	228	9.8
101 - 130	785	7.7	217	52.3	214	25.4	271	17.1	67	2.9	9	0.3	7	0.3
131+	52	0.5	39	9.3	6	0.8	5	0.3	1	0.0	--	--	1	0.0
Households with an elderly member^f														
Total	1,575	100.0	249	100.0	369	100.0	372	100.0	229	100.0	160	100.0	196	100.0
No income	48	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	24.6
1 - 50	77	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	7.8	21	13.1	38	19.5
51 - 100	1,206	76.6	113	45.3	321	87.0	338	90.7	199	86.8	133	83.2	102	52.3
101 - 130	220	14.0	118	47.6	46	12.5	32	8.5	12	5.2	6	3.7	6	3.1
131+	24	1.5	18	7.1	2	0.5	3	0.8	0	0.2	--	--	1	0.5
Households with earned income^g														
Total	2,088	100.0	51	100.0	168	100.0	517	100.0	702	100.0	448	100.0	202	100.0
No income	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 50	378	18.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	37	5.2	166	37.0	176	86.9
51 - 100	1,254	60.1	4	7.6	36	21.4	306	59.1	603	85.9	279	62.4	26	12.9
101 - 130	434	20.8	32	63.1	128	75.8	209	40.4	62	8.9	3	0.6	0	0.2
131+	22	1.0	15	29.2	5	2.8	2	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Households with children^h														
Total	6,310	100.0	31	100.0	246	100.0	957	100.0	1,924	100.0	2,185	100.0	966	100.0
No income	342	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	342	35.4
1 - 50	2,579	40.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	281	14.6	1,689	77.3	609	63.0
51 - 100	2,931	46.5	--	--	86	34.8	749	78.2	1,588	82.5	493	22.6	15	1.6
101 - 130	442	7.0	24	76.1	156	63.5	205	21.4	55	2.8	3	0.1	--	--
131+	15	0.2	7	23.9	4	1.8	4	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Households with AFDC income														
Total	4,055	100.0	16	100.0	78	100.0	497	100.0	1,216	100.0	1,764	100.0	483	100.0
No income	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 50	2,189	54.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	227	18.6	1,490	84.4	473	97.9
51 - 100	1,767	43.6	--	--	39	50.6	460	92.5	985	80.9	273	15.5	10	2.1
101 - 130	88	2.2	12	73.5	36	45.8	34	6.9	5	0.4	2	0.1	--	--
131+	10	0.2	4	26.5	3	3.6	3	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--

^aDefined as the 1992 poverty thresholds published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see appendices D and E).

^bMinimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

^cThis category does not include households with the minimum benefit.

^dThe value of the maximum benefit varies depending on area (see appendix G).

^eDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

^fHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^gEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment and farm income.

^hHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-27--Distribution of participating households by total countable resources for all households and households with elderly or disabled

Value of countable resources ^a	All households		Households with elderly ^b		Households with elderly or disabled ^c	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
None	7,782	76.0	946	60.1	1,702	65.2
\$1-500	1,865	18.2	420	26.7	627	24.0
501-1,000	317	3.1	113	7.2	150	5.7
1,001-1,500	111	1.1	35	2.2	48	1.8
1,501-1,750	49	0.5	13	0.8	24	0.9
1,751-2,000	38	0.4	17	1.1	19	0.7
2,001-3,000	24	0.2	20	1.3	20	0.8
Unknown	52	0.5	12	0.8	20	0.8
Total ^d	10,238	100.0	1,575	100.0	2,610	100.0
Average over all households	\$80		\$198		\$155	
Average over households with	\$338		\$500		\$453	

^aDefined as cash on hand, assets which can be easily converted to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump sum payments. They also include some nonliquid assets, although the family home, one or more family vehicles if necessary to transport disabled persons or to produce income, and business tools or property are not counted.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^cHouseholds where at least one member is age 60 or more, or at least one member receives SSI and no member is age 60 or more.

^dDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-28--Distribution of participating households
by type of most recent action and expedited service

Most recent action	Number of households (thousands)			Percent		
	Entrants ^a	Other households	Total	Entrants	Other households	Total
Initial certification ^b	463	2,672	3,135	100.0	27.3	30.6
Expedited service ^c	104	216	320	22.6	2.2	3.1
No expedited service	358	2,456	2,815	77.4	25.1	27.5
Recertification	--	7,104	7,104	--	72.7	69.4
Expedited service	--	99	99	--	1.0	1.0
No expedited service	--	7,004	7,004	--	71.7	68.4
Total ^d	463	9,776	10,238	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aIncludes households newly certified in July or August, 1992.

^bIncludes both households certified for the first time within the currently certified period and previously certified households who have not received benefits for at least 30 days.

^cHouseholds which initially received expedited service for the certification period in effect in July or August 1992.

^dDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-29--Distribution of participating households
by length of certification period

Months in certification period	All households		Households with elderly ^a		Households with earnings ^b		Households with children ^c		Households with disabled ^d		Households with AFDC income	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
1	64	0.6	--	--	17	0.8	28	0.4	2	0.2	6	0.1
2	74	0.7	1	0.0	11	0.5	37	0.6	0	0.0	22	0.6
3	268	2.6	9	0.6	71	3.4	142	2.3	12	1.2	53	1.3
4	230	2.2	10	0.6	83	4.0	157	2.5	13	1.2	43	1.1
5	215	2.1	8	0.5	52	2.5	146	2.3	14	1.4	88	2.2
6	2,340	22.9	104	6.6	631	30.2	1,751	27.7	150	14.5	1,056	26.1
7	524	5.1	27	1.7	102	4.9	386	6.1	37	3.6	260	6.4
8	138	1.4	15	0.9	40	1.9	109	1.7	4	0.4	77	1.9
9	74	0.7	10	0.6	22	1.1	41	0.6	10	1.0	23	0.6
10	143	1.4	31	2.0	28	1.4	78	1.2	15	1.5	48	1.2
11	250	2.4	39	2.5	65	3.1	159	2.5	27	2.6	93	2.3
12	5,012	49.0	1,109	70.4	878	42.0	2,730	43.3	671	64.9	1,831	45.2
13+	899	8.8	214	13.6	88	4.2	540	8.6	73	7.0	448	11.0
Unknown	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1	6	0.6	7	0.2
Total ^e	10,238	100.0	1,575	100.0	2,088	100.0	6,310	100.0	1,035	100.0	4,054	100.0
Average certification period (months)	9.9		12.5		9.0		9.4		11.0		9.7	

^aHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^bEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment and farm income.

^cHouseholds with at least one member less than age 18.

^dHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^eDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-30--Distribution of participating households
by household size

Household size	All households		Households with elderly ^a		Households with earnings ^b		Households with children ^c		Households with disabled ^d		Households with AFDC income	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
1	3,448	33.7	1,179	74.8	279	13.4	161	2.5	505	48.8	62	1.5
2	2,338	22.8	266	16.9	426	20.4	1,771	28.1	167	16.1	1,258	31.0
3	1,924	18.8	76	4.8	489	23.4	1,857	29.4	134	12.9	1,247	30.7
4	1,336	13.0	24	1.5	442	21.2	1,331	21.1	89	8.6	760	18.7
5	681	6.7	20	1.2	250	12.0	680	10.8	68	6.6	390	9.6
6	308	3.0	4	0.3	117	5.6	308	4.9	38	3.7	203	5.0
7	95	0.9	2	0.1	34	1.6	95	1.5	9	0.9	66	1.6
8+	107	1.0	5	0.3	52	2.5	107	1.7	24	2.3	69	1.7
Total ^e	10,238	100.0	1,575	100.0	2,088	100.0	6,310	100.0	1,035	100.0	4,055	100.0
Average size	2.5		1.4		3.4		3.4		2.4		3.3	

^aHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^bEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment and farm income.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^dHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^eDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-31--Household composition of participating households

Household type	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households
Single adults without children		
Female	1,914	18.7
Male	1,373	13.4
Subtotal	3,287	32.1
Multiple adults without children		
Female head, no spouse	213	2.1
Male head, no spouse	74	0.7
Female head, spouse present	128	1.2
Male head, spouse present	227	2.2
Subtotal	642	6.2
Single adults with children ^a		
Female head	4,046	39.5
Male head	188	1.8
Subtotal	4,234	41.4
Multiple adults with children ^a		
Female head, no spouse	470	4.6
Male head, no spouse	48	0.5
Female head, spouse present	718	7.0
Male head, spouse present	481	4.7
Unknown	7	0.1
Subtotal	1,723	16.8
Children only ^b	353	3.4
Total ^c	10,238	100.0

^aHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^bHousehold with all members age 17 or less.

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-32--Distribution of participating households by household size,
number of elderly, children, preschool age children,
and school age children

	Household size								Number of households (thousands)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
Number of elderly ^a									
0	2,269	2,072	1,848	1,312	662	304	93	103	8,663
1	1,179	132	60	23	13	4	1	3	1,416
2	**	134	16	1	6	--	1	1	159
Number of children ^b									
0	3,288	568	68	4	1	--	--	--	3,928
1	161	1,673	418	41	21	--	--	--	2,314
2	**	98	1,401	514	35	13	--	--	2,061
3	**	**	38	737	329	53	1	0	1,157
4	**	**	**	40	280	141	14	--	475
5+	**	**	**	**	15	101	80	107	304
Number of school age children ^c									
0	3,420	1,448	637	226	49	14	1	--	5,796
1	29	845	670	350	122	25	4	--	2,045
2	**	45	609	462	203	71	12	14	1,416
3	**	**	8	281	224	96	29	13	651
4	**	**	**	16	83	74	23	29	225
5+	**	**	**	**	--	28	25	51	104
Number of preschool age children ^d									
0	3,316	1,423	898	530	232	131	22	13	6,564
1	132	898	641	422	227	59	29	30	2,438
2	**	18	376	317	157	65	27	24	984
3	**	**	9	67	59	36	12	27	209
4	**	**	**	--	6	16	3	12	38
5+	**	**	**	**	--	1	3	1	4
Total ^e									
	3,448	2,338	1,924	1,336	681	308	95	107	10,238

^aPersons age 60 or more.

^bPersons age 17 or less.

^cPersons age 5 to 17.

^dPersons age 4 or less.

^eDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

** By definition, these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in this category.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-33--Distribution of participants by age and sex

Age	Female		Male		Unknown		All participants	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
4 or less	2,597	10.0	2,611	10.0	0	0.0	5,209	20.0
5-17	4,068	15.6	4,216	16.2	3	0.0	8,288	31.8
18-35	4,968	19.0	1,916	7.3	2	0.0	6,886	26.4
36-59	2,501	9.6	1,463	5.6	--	--	3,964	15.2
60 or more	1,251	4.8	484	1.9	--	--	1,734	6.6
Unknown	9	0.0	1	0.0	--	--	10	0.0
Total*	15,394	59.0	10,692	41.0	5	0.0	26,091	100.0

*Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-34--Distribution of participants by Thrifty Food Plan sex-age groups and by household size

	All participants	Household size							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Children under age 12									
0-2 years	3,158	85	694	842	736	398	205	80	117
3-5 years	2,924	54	320	820	752	508	235	102	133
6-8 years	2,455	9	269	498	729	452	248	104	146
9-11 years	2,024	4	202	474	533	405	228	82	97
Males over age 12									
12-14 years	817	--	81	173	216	153	120	27	47
15-19 years	899	42	162	178	181	157	100	34	45
20-50 years	2,720	918	287	403	500	328	154	46	83
51+ years	838	416	253	76	36	32	20	1	5
Females over age 12									
12-14 years	818	--	76	215	180	149	98	33	67
15-19 years	1,145	37	299	278	224	118	86	48	56
20-50 years	6,434	673	1,652	1,702	1,207	660	316	95	128
51+ years	1,845	1,210	382	110	44	43	36	14	6
Unknown	15	0	1	5	5	3	--	--	--
Total ^a	26,091	3,448	4,677	5,773	5,342	3,406	1,847	665	932

^aDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-35--Age-related characteristics of participants

	Number of participants (thousands)	Percent of participants
A. Children ^a	13,497	51.7
1. Preschool age children ^b	5,209	20.0
2. School age children ^c	8,288	31.8
B. Nonelderly adults ^d	10,850	41.6
1. Parents	7,791	29.9
a. Single parents	4,242	16.3
Living with elderly	54	0.2
Disabled	185	0.7
Living with disabled	74	0.3
Other	3,928	15.1
b. Multiple adults	3,549	13.6
Living with elderly	50	0.2
Disabled	176	0.7
Living with disabled	277	1.1
Other	3,046	11.7
2. Nonparents	3,058	11.7
a. Single adults	2,221	8.5
Living with elderly	111	0.4
Disabled	502	1.9
Living with disabled	--	--
Other	1,607	6.2
b. Multiple adults	838	3.2
Living with elderly	40	0.2
Disabled	104	0.4
Living with disabled	80	0.3
Other	614	2.4
C. Elderly ^e	1,734	6.6
D. Unknown age	10	0.1
Total ^f	26,091	100.0

^aPersons age 17 or less.^bPersons age 4 or less.^cPersons age 5 to 17.^dPersons age 18 to 59.^ePersons age 60 or more.^fDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-36--Distribution of participating households by
race or ethnic origin of household head

Race/ethnic origin of household head	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households
White	4,565	44.6
African-American	3,621	35.4
Hispanic	1,261	12.3
Asian	222	2.2
Native American	113	1.1
Unknown	456	4.4
Total ^a	10,238	100.0

^aDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-37--Distribution of participating households by selected characteristics of household members

Households with at least one:	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households
Permanent resident alien ^a	614	6.0
Other alien ^b	192	1.9
Migrant	7	0.1
Military	2	0.0
Striker	1	0.0
Student ^c	578	5.6

^aHouseholds with at least one member who is an immigrant accorded permanent resident status or a lawful permanent resident under IRCA.

^bHouseholds with at least one member who is a lawful temporary resident under IRCA, accorded refugee status, granted political asylum, a nonimmigrant admitted for a specified period, granted a stay of deportation, a Mexican citizen with a 'border' card, or an undocumented alien.

^cHousehold member age 18 years or older enrolled at least half time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-38--Distribution of participating households by
employment status of household head

Employment status of household head	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households
Employed full time ^a	761	7.4
Employed part time ^b	454	4.4
Self-employed	36	0.4
Farm employed	4	0.0
Employed, other	182	1.8
Unemployed ^c	947	9.2
Not employed ^d	7,213	70.5
Unknown	641	6.3
Total ^e	10,238	100.0

^aEmployed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours. This estimate is based on the employment status variable.

^bEmployed less than 30 hours per week.

^cPerson is not working but is looking for work and is therefore still part of the labor force.

^dPerson is not working and is not looking for work and therefore is not part of the labor force.

^eDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-39--Distribution of participating households by work registration status of household head

Work registration status of household head	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of households
Required to register for work ^a	2,660	26.0
Exempt from work registration: ^b	7,181	70.1
Under or over required age ^c	1,271	12.4
Disabled	1,764	17.2
Pregnant ^d	97	0.9
Complying with work for another program	241	2.4
Caretaker of child or incapacitated adult ^e	2,289	22.4
Recipient of Unemployment Insurance (UI)	168	1.6
Participant in drug addiction or alcoholic treatment program	71	0.7
Employed full time ^f	924	9.0
Student ^g	60	0.6
Program not offered ^h	103	1.0
Other	193	1.9
Volunteers	52	0.5
Unknown	345	3.4
Total ⁱ	10,238	100.0

^aHousehold heads required to register for work under the FSP or JOBS.

^bHousehold heads may fall into one or more of the exemption categories, but they are counted only once, usually in the first exemption category they meet.

^cUnder the required age includes persons less than age 18. However, the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, requires 16- and 17-year-olds who are household heads and who are not in school or otherwise exempt to register for work. Over the required age includes persons age 60 or more.

^dThis work registration exemption applies only to the AFDC program. States may exempt work registrants from participation in FSP E&T programs for this reason, but not from FSP work registration.

^eFor the FSP, this exemption includes both caretakers of children under 6 and caretakers of children under 18 where another able-bodied parent is registered for work or exempted because of employment; for the AFDC program, this exemption applies to caretakers of children under 3 (or age 1 at state option).

^fEmployed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours. This estimate is based on the work registration variable.

^gEnrolled at least half time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

^hThis work registration exemption applies only to the AFDC program. States may exempt work registrants from participation in FSP E&T programs for this reason, but not from FSP work registration.

ⁱDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-40--Distribution of participants by work registration status

Work registration status	All FSP participants		Nonelderly adult FSP participants ^a	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Required to register for work: ^b	3,580	13.7	3,511	32.4
FSP Participants Receiving E&T Services ^c				
Participants with AFDC	335	1.3	330	3.0
Participants without AFDC	286	1.1	278	2.6
FSP Participants Not Receiving E&T Services				
FSP work registrants	1,921	7.4	1,898	17.5
AFDC work registrants	1,038	4.0	1,005	9.3
Exempt from work registration: ^d	22,242	85.2	7,232	66.7
Under or over required age ^e	14,073	53.9	58	0.5
Disabled ^f	2,187	8.4	1,840	17.0
Pregnant ^g	114	0.4	101	0.9
Complying with work for another program	313	1.2	300	2.8
Caretaker of child or incapacitated adult ^h	2,732	10.5	2,664	24.6
Recipient of Unemployment Insurance (UI)	251	1.0	248	2.3
Participant in drug addiction or alcoholic treatment program	74	0.3	71	0.7
Employed full-time ⁱ	1,324	5.1	1,306	12.0
Student ^j	673	2.6	252	2.3
Program not offered ^k	202	0.8	117	1.1
Other	299	1.1	275	2.5
Volunteers	72	0.3	66	0.6
Unknown	197	0.8	41	0.4
Total ^k	26,091	100.0	10,850	100.0

^aAges 18 to 59.

^bFSP participants required to register for work under the FSP or JOBS.

^cE&T refers to employment and training services received under FSP E&T programs.

^dFSP participants may fall into one or more of the exemption categories, but they are counted only once, usually in the first exemption category they meet.

^eUnder the required age includes persons less than age 18. However, the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, requires 16- and 17-year-olds who are household heads and who are not in school or otherwise exempt to register for work. Over the required age includes persons age 60 or more.

^fThis work registration exemption applies only to the AFDC program. States may exempt work registrants from participation in FSP E&T programs for this reason, but not from FSP work registration.

^gFor the FSP, this exemption includes both caretakers of children under 6 and caretakers of children under 18 where another able-bodied parent is registered for work or exempted due to employment; for the AFDC program, this exemption applies to caretakers of children under 3 (or age 1 at State option).

^hEmployed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours. This estimate is based on the work registration variable.

ⁱEnrolled at least half time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

^jThis work registration exemption applies only to the AFDC program. States may exempt work registrants from participation in FSP E&T programs for this reason, but not from FSP work registration.

^kDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table totals.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-41--Distribution of participating households, benefits, and participants
for households with and without earned income

Households with:	Households		Benefits		Participants ^a	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Value (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Earned income ^b	2,088	20.4	\$390,843	22.6	7,004	26.8
No earned income	8,150	79.6	\$1,339,344	77.4	19,087	73.2
Total ^c	10,238	100.0	\$1,730,187	100.0	26,091	100.0

^aNumber and percent of participants in households with and without earned income.

^bEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment and farm income.

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-42--Average value of selected characteristics for participating households with and without earned income

	Households with earned income ^a	Households with no earned income
Gross monthly income (dollars)	766	408
Net monthly income (dollars)	422	216
Total deductions ^b (dollars)	354	229
Countable resources (dollars)	103	74
Monthly benefit (dollars)	187	164
Household size (persons)	3.4	2.3
Certification period (months)	9.0	10.1

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment and farm income.

^bIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-43--Distribution of participating households with and without earned income for selected characteristics

	Households with earned income ^a		Households with no earned income	
	Number (thousands)	Percent ^b	Number (thousands)	Percent ^b
Zero gross income	**	**	1,047	12.8
Zero net income	202	9.7	2,133	26.2
Minimum benefit ^c	51	2.4	365	4.5
Elderly ^d	62	3.0	1,513	18.6
Children ^e	1,716	82.2	4,594	56.4
School age children ^f	1,246	59.7	3,196	39.2
Preschool age children ^g	981	47.0	2,693	33.0
Household size				
1	279	13.4	3,169	38.9
2	426	20.4	1,912	23.5
3	489	23.4	1,436	17.6
4	442	21.2	894	11.0
5+	452	21.6	740	9.1

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment and farm income.

^bPercent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

^cMinimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^eHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^fHouseholds with at least one member age 5 to 17.

^gHouseholds with at least one member less than age 5.

^{**}By definition, these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-44--Distribution of participating households, benefits and participants
for households with and without elderly

Households with:	Households		Benefits		Participants ^a	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Value (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Elderly ^b	1,575	15.4	\$105,762	6.1	2,217	8.5
No elderly	8,663	84.6	\$1,624,425	93.9	23,874	91.5
Total ^c	10,238	100.0	\$1,730,187	100.0	26,091	100.0

^aNumber and percent of participants in households with and without elderly persons.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-45--Average value of selected characteristics for participating households with and without elderly

	Households with elderly ^a	Households with no elderly
Gross monthly income (dollars)	509	476
Net monthly income (dollars)	279	254
Total deductions ^b (dollars)	249	255
Countable resources ^c (dollars)	198	58
Monthly benefit (dollars)	67	188
Household size (persons)	1.4	2.8
Certification period (months)	12.5	9.4

^aHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^bIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those deductions to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^cThe resource limit for most households was \$2,000. However, households with at least one member age 60 or older were allowed up to \$3,000.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-46--Distribution of participating households with and without elderly for selected characteristics

	Households with elderly ^a		Households with no elderly	
	Number (thousands)	Percent ^b	Number (thousands)	Percent ^b
Zero gross income	48	3.1	999	11.5
Zero net income	196	12.4	2,139	24.7
Minimum benefit ^c	249	15.8	167	1.9
Children ^d	131	8.3	6,179	71.3
School age children ^e	128	8.1	4,314	49.8
Preschool age children ^f	28	1.8	3,646	42.1
Household size and sex of head				
1 female	942	59.8	987	11.4
1 male	231	14.7	1,159	13.4
1 unknown	6	0.4	123	1.4
2	266	16.9	2,072	23.9
3	76	4.8	1,848	21.3
4	24	1.5	1,312	15.1
5+	30	1.9	1,162	13.4

^aHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^bPercent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

^cMinimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^eHouseholds with at least one member age 5 to 17.

^fHouseholds with at least one member age 4 or less.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-47--Distribution of participating households, benefits, and participants for households with and without disabled

Households with:	Households		Benefits		Participants ^a	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Value (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Disabled ^b	1,035	10.1	\$117,737	6.8	2,443	9.4
No disabled	9,204	89.9	\$1,612,450	93.2	23,649	90.6
Total ^c	10,238	100.0	\$1,730,187	100.0	26,091	100.0

^aNumber and percent of participants in households with and without disabled persons.

^bHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-48--Average value of selected characteristics for participating households with and without disabled

	Households with disabled ^a	Households with no disabled
Gross monthly income (dollars)	611	467
Net monthly income (dollars)	381	244
Total deductions ^b (dollars)	237	256
Countable resources ^c (dollars)	90	79
Monthly benefit (dollars)	114	175
Household size (persons)	2.4	2.6
Certification period (months)	11.0	9.8

^aHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^bIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^cThe resource limit for most households was \$2,000. However, households with at least one member age 60 or older were allowed up to \$3,000.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-49--Distribution of participating households with and without disabled for selected characteristics

	Households with disabled ^a		Households with no disabled	
	Number (thousands)	Percent ^b	Number (thousands)	Percent ^b
Zero gross income	**	**	1,047	11.4
Zero net income	69	6.7	2,266	24.6
Minimum benefit ^c	41	4.0	374	4.1
Children ^d	448	43.3	5,862	63.7
School age children ^e	396	38.3	4,046	44.0
Preschool age children ^f	164	15.8	3,511	38.1
Household Size				
1	505	48.8	2,943	32.0
2	167	16.1	2,171	23.6
3	134	12.9	1,791	19.5
4	89	8.6	1,247	13.5
5+	140	13.5	1,052	11.4

^aHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^bPercent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

^cMinimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^eHouseholds with at least one member age 5 to 17.

^fHouseholds with at least one member age 4 or less.

^{**}By definition, these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-50--Distribution of participating households and benefits for households with children, school age children, preschool age children, and no children

Households with:	Households		Benefits		Participants ^a	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Value (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Children ^b	6,310	61.6	\$1,417,537	81.9	21,442	82.2
School age children ^c	4,442	43.4	1,062,879	61.4	16,618	63.7
Preschool age children ^d	3,674	35.9	863,960	49.9	12,904	49.5
No children	3,928	38.4	312,650	18.1	4,649	17.8
Total ^e	10,238	100.0	\$1,730,187	100.0	26,091	100.0

^aNumber and percent of participants in households with children, school-age children, preschool-age children, and without children.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 5 to 17.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 4 or less.

^eDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-51--Average value of selected characteristics for participating households with children, school age children, preschool age children and no children

	Households with children ^a	Households with school age children ^b	Households with preschool age children ^c	Households with no children
Gross monthly income (dollars)	558	608	557	358
Net monthly income (dollars)	314	358	311	169
Total deductions ^d (dollars)	264	268	266	238
Countable resources ^e (dollars)	57	62	47	116
Monthly benefit (dollars)	225	239	239	80
Household size (persons)	3.4	3.7	3.6	1.2
Certification period (months)	9.4	9.4	9.5	10.7

^aHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 5 to 17.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 4 or less.

^dIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^eThe resource limit for most households was \$2,000. However, households with at least one member age 60 or older were allowed up to \$3,000.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-52--Distribution of participating households with children, school age children, preschool age children, and no children for selected characteristics

	Households with children ^a		Households with school age children ^b		Households with preschool age children ^c		Households with no children	
	Number (thousands)	Percent ^d	Number (thousands)	Percent ^d	Number (thousands)	Percent ^d	Number (thousands)	Percent ^d
Zero gross income	342	5.4	200	4.5	228	6.2	705	17.9
Zero net income	966	15.3	578	13.0	570	15.5	1,369	34.8
Minimum benefit ^e	31	0.5	26	0.6	5	0.1	384	9.8
Elderly ^f	131	2.1	128	2.9	28	0.8	1,444	36.8
School age children ^b	4,442	70.4	4,442	100.0	1,806	49.2	**	**
Household size								
1	161	2.5	29	0.6	132	3.6	3,288	83.7
2	1,771	28.1	890	20.0	916	24.9	568	14.5
3	1,857	29.4	1,287	29.0	1,026	27.9	68	1.7
4	1,331	21.1	1,109	25.0	806	21.9	4	0.1
5+	1,191	18.9	1,127	25.4	794	21.6	1	0.0

^aHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 5 to 17.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 4 or less.

^dPercent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

^eMinimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

^fHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

**By definition, these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-53--Distribution of participating households, benefits and participants
for households with and without AFDC income

Households with:	Households		Benefits		Participants ^a	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Value (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
AFDC income	4,055	39.6	\$935,190	54.1	13,577	52.0
No AFDC income	6,184	60.4	\$794,997	45.9	12,514	48.0
Total ^b	10,238	100.0	\$1,730,187	100.0	26,091	100.0

^aNumber and percent of participants in households with and without AFDC income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-54--Average value of selected characteristics for participating households with and without AFDC income

	Households with AFDC income	Households with no AFDC income
Gross monthly income (dollars)	508	463
Net monthly income (dollars)	281	243
Total deductions ^a (dollars)	235	267
Countable resources ^b (dollars)	34	110
Monthly benefit (dollars)	231	129
Household size (persons)	3.3	2.0
Certification period (months)	9.7	10.0

^aIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^bThe resource limit for most households was \$2,000. However, households with at least one member age 60 or older were allowed up to \$3,000.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-55--Distribution of participating households with and without AFDC income for selected characteristics

	Households with AFDC income		Households with no AFDC income	
	Number (thousands)	Percent ^a	Number (thousands)	Percent ^a
Zero gross income	**	**	1,047	16.9
Zero net income	483	11.9	1,852	29.9
Minimum benefit ^b	16	0.4	400	6.5
Elderly ^c	70	1.7	1,506	24.4
Children ^d	3,968	97.9	2,342	37.9
School age children ^e	2,762	68.1	1,680	27.2
Preschool age children ^f	2,393	59.0	1,282	20.7
Household size				
1	62	1.5	3,386	54.8
2	1,258	31.0	1,080	17.5
3	1,247	30.7	678	11.0
4	760	18.7	576	9.3
5+	728	17.9	464	7.5

^aPercent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

^bMinimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^eHouseholds with at least one member age 5 to 17.

^fHouseholds with at least one member age 4 or less.

^{**}By definition, these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in this category.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table A-56--Comparison of average value of selected characteristics for August 1980 to summer 1992

	Gross monthly income (dollars)	Gross income as a percentage of the poverty line (percent)	Net monthly income (dollars)	Total deduction ^b (dollars)	Countable resources (dollars)	Monthly benefit (dollars)	Household size (persons)
August 1980 ^a	326	NA	194	148	66	89	2.8
August 1981	349	NA	196	169	62	103	2.7
August 1982	356	NA	205	159	58	105	2.8
February 1983	376	NA	208	175	73	127	2.9
August 1983	379	NA	224	170	54	116	2.8
August 1984	390	NA	229	177	58	114	2.8
Summer 1985	398	NA	226	191	63	116	2.7
Summer 1986	417	NA	232	203	71	120	2.7
Summer 1987	426	59	239	205	79	120	2.7
Winter 1988	434	61	243	213	82	130	2.7
Summer 1988	433	61	242	211	92	127	2.6
Summer 1989	443	60	247	216	84	129	2.6
Summer 1990	445	59	252	225	82	148	2.6
Summer 1991	472	57	261	236	74	162	2.6
Summer 1992	481	57	258	254	80	169	2.5

^aExcludes Alaska and Hawaii.

^bIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical and standard deductions (see Appendix F). Deductions are those to which households were entitled. Some deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

NA = not available.

Sources: August 1980 - Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

Appendix Table A-57--Comparison of percentage of participating households with selected characteristics for August 1980 - summer 1992

	Households with:						
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefit ^b	Elderly ^c	Children ^d	School age children ^e	Earnings
August 1980 ^a	8.1	16.6	6.9	22.6	59.9	44.4	NA
August 1981	7.3	18.7	5.6	20.9	56.4	44.2	39.7
August 1982	7.8	18.9	7.5	19.6	58.2	49.2	41.5
February 1983	5.4	18.4	4.5	18.1	68.1	51.6	50.0
August 1983	6.6	16.4	7.5	20.2	63.8	47.3	45.4
August 1984	6.5	17.5	9.6	22.1	60.9	46.3	41.8
Summer 1985	6.8	19.8	8.5	21.4	59.2	47.4	38.7
Summer 1986	6.0	18.6	8.5	20.2	61.2	47.8	38.0
Summer 1987	6.0	17.7	8.9	20.5	61.2	47.8	40.8
Winter 1988	6.9	18.6	6.7	20.3	61.3	46.9	39.4
Summer 1988	6.6	18.3	7.6	19.1	60.9	46.6	41.5
Summer 1989	7.0	17.9	7.6	19.5	60.1	45.7	41.8
Summer 1990	7.4	19.0	5.5	17.5	61.0	46.2	42.8
Summer 1991	8.7	20.0	4.5	16.6	61.4	45.5	40.8
Summer 1992	10.2	22.8	4.1	15.4	61.6	43.4	39.6

^aExcludes Alaska and Hawaii.

^bMinimum benefit is \$10 for one- or two- person households.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^eHouseholds with at least one member age 5 to 17.

Sources: August 1980 - Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

NA - not available.

APPENDIX B

**DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS
AND PARTICIPANTS WITH EARNED INCOME**

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Appendix Table B-1--Distribution of participating households by earning status, 1992

	Number (thousands)	Percent
Earned income ^a	2,032	20.2
No earned income	8,017	79.8
Total	10,049	100.0

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-2--Distribution of earning and nonearning households by Census and FMS regions, 1992

Region	Households with earned income ^a			Households with no earned income			All households		
	Number (thousands)	Column Percent	Row Percent	Number (thousands)	Column Percent	Row Percent	Number (thousands)	Column Percent	Row Percent
Census Region									
Northeast	213	10.5	10.8	1,750	21.8	89.2	1,963	19.5	100.0
South	1,062	52.3	26.4	2,961	36.9	73.6	4,023	40.0	100.0
Midwest	417	20.5	18.3	1,855	23.1	81.7	2,272	22.6	100.0
West	340	16.8	19.0	1,451	18.1	81.0	1,791	17.8	100.0
FMS Region									
Northeast	113	5.5	8.9	1,155	14.4	91.1	1,268	12.6	100.0
Mid Atlantic	206	10.1	16.8	1,016	12.7	83.2	1,221	12.2	100.0
Southeast	528	26.0	25.3	1,562	19.5	74.7	2,091	20.8	100.0
Midwest	297	14.6	16.2	1,536	19.2	83.8	1,834	18.2	100.0
Southwest	451	22.2	30.4	1,031	12.9	69.6	1,483	14.8	100.0
Mountain Plains	174	8.6	28.0	448	5.6	72.0	622	6.2	100.0
West	262	12.9	17.1	1,269	15.8	82.9	1,531	15.2	100.0
Total ^b	2,032	100.0	20.2	8,017	100.0	79.8	10,049	100.0	100.0

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-3--Distribution of earning and nonearning households by State, 1992

State	Households with earned income ^a		Households with no earned income		All households	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Alabama	66	31.9	142	68.1	208	100.0
Alaska	3	23.7	9	76.3	12	100.0
Arizona	50	30.1	116	69.9	166	100.0
Arkansas	31	30.6	71	69.4	102	100.0
California	128	13.4	830	86.6	958	100.0
Colorado	28	28.0	73	72.0	102	100.0
Connecticut	6	7.5	79	92.5	86	100.0
Delaware	4	20.7	15	79.3	19	100.0
District of Columbia	2	6.6	35	93.4	38	100.0
Florida	118	21.4	435	78.6	553	100.0
Georgia	70	24.2	218	75.8	288	100.0
Hawaii	7	17.8	32	82.2	39	100.0
Idaho	9	34.3	17	65.7	26	100.0
Illinois	60	12.2	429	87.8	488	100.0
Indiana	46	28.9	113	71.1	160	100.0
Iowa	25	32.1	52	67.9	76	100.0
Kansas	18	26.1	50	73.9	68	100.0
Kentucky	50	25.4	147	74.6	197	100.0
Louisiana	84	30.3	194	69.7	278	100.0
Maine	12	20.3	46	79.7	58	100.0
Maryland	16	10.7	131	89.3	147	100.0
Massachusetts	13	7.2	170	92.3	183	100.0
Michigan	63	15.7	342	84.3	405	100.0
Minnesota	24	18.9	104	81.1	128	100.0
Mississippi	61	31.4	135	68.6	196	100.0
Missouri	49	23.1	165	76.9	214	100.0
Montana	7	26.5	19	73.5	25	100.0
Nebraska	15	34.0	28	66.0	43	100.0
Nevada	7	20.2	29	79.8	36	100.0
New Hampshire	5	21.3	19	78.7	25	100.0
New Jersey	17	8.7	183	91.3	201	100.0
New Mexico	24	30.7	53	69.3	77	100.0
New York	69	8.0	787	92.0	855	100.0
North Carolina	59	25.0	177	75.0	236	100.0
North Dakota	6	34.3	12	65.7	18	100.0
Ohio	77	14.5	452	85.5	529	100.0
Oklahoma	34	25.3	101	74.7	135	100.0
Oregon	30	26.5	84	73.5	114	100.0
Pennsylvania	83	16.7	412	83.3	495	100.0
Rhode Island	3	8.1	35	91.9	38	100.0
South Carolina	38	28.7	95	71.3	133	100.0
South Dakota	7	36.4	12	63.6	19	100.0
Tennessee	65	23.4	215	76.6	280	100.0
Texas	278	31.2	613	68.8	891	100.0
Utah	15	34.1	29	65.9	44	100.0
Vermont	4	19.1	19	80.9	23	100.0
Virginia	53	25.8	153	74.2	206	100.0
Washington	27	15.3	151	84.7	178	100.0
West Virginia	30	25.8	87	74.2	117	100.0
Wisconsin	27	21.9	96	78.1	123	100.0
Wyoming	5	37.8	8	62.2	12	100.0
Total ^b	2,032	20.2	8,017	79.8	10,049	100.0

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-4--Distribution of earning and nonearning households
by household composition and race of household head, 1992

Household composition and race of household head	Households with earned income ^a		Households with no earned income		All households	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Single adults with children ^b	818	40.3	3,372	42.1	4,190	41.7
White, non-Hispanic	370	18.2	1,304	16.3	1,674	16.7
African American	327	16.1	1,394	17.4	1,721	17.1
Hispanic	83	4.1	506	6.3	589	5.9
Other	17	0.9	108	1.3	125	1.2
Unknown	20	1.0	60	0.8	81	0.8
Multiple adults with children ^b	829	40.8	915	11.4	1,744	17.4
White, non-Hispanic	497	24.5	474	5.9	971	9.7
African American	160	7.9	231	2.9	392	3.9
Hispanic	132	6.5	129	1.6	261	2.6
Other	35	1.7	64	0.8	99	1.0
Unknown	5	0.2	17	0.2	22	0.2
Children only ^c	37	1.8	281	3.5	318	3.2
White, non-Hispanic	2	0.1	25	0.3	27	0.3
African American	1	0.1	21	0.3	23	0.2
Hispanic	13	0.6	103	1.3	116	1.2
Other	1	0.0	5	0.1	5	0.1
Unknown	20	1.0	127	1.6	147	1.5
Elderly living alone ^d	25	1.2	1,143	14.3	1,168	11.6
White, non-Hispanic	11	0.6	622	7.8	633	6.3
African American	7	0.3	331	4.1	338	3.4
Hispanic	5	0.2	139	1.7	143	1.4
Other	>0	0.0	33	0.4	34	0.3
Unknown	2	0.1	17	0.2	20	0.2
Elderly living with other ^d	20	1.0	241	3.0	261	2.6
White, non-Hispanic	10	0.5	135	1.7	145	1.4
African American	5	0.2	59	0.7	64	0.6
Hispanic	5	0.2	30	0.4	35	0.3
Other	1	0.0	12	0.1	12	0.1
Unknown	--	--	5	0.1	5	0.0
Nonelderly adults living alone ^e	195	9.6	1,808	22.6	2,003	19.9
White, non-Hispanic	111	5.4	823	10.3	934	9.3
African American	67	3.3	737	9.2	804	8.0
Hispanic	13	0.7	159	2.0	172	1.7
Other	3	0.1	41	0.5	44	0.4
Unknown	1	0.1	48	0.6	49	0.5
Multiple nonelderly adults ^e	106	5.2	256	3.2	362	3.6
White, non-Hispanic	63	3.1	148	1.8	211	2.1
African American	29	1.4	63	0.8	92	0.9
Hispanic	11	0.5	33	0.4	44	0.4
Other	2	0.1	6	0.1	8	0.1
Unknown	1	0.0	5	0.1	6	0.1
Total ^f	2,032	100.0	8,017	100.0	10,049	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	1,066	52.4	3,533	44.1	4,599	45.8
African American	595	29.3	2,838	35.4	3,434	34.2
Hispanic	262	12.9	1,099	13.7	1,361	13.5
Other	59	2.9	267	3.3	327	3.3
Unknown	50	2.4	280	3.5	329	3.3

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^cHousehold with all members age 17 or less.

^dHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^eHouseholds with at least one member age 18 to 59.

^fDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-5--Distribution of non-elderly adult^a earners and nonearners
by household status and gender, 1992

Relationship to household head	Earners ^b						Nonearners					
	Male		Female		All participants		Male		Female		All participants	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Head ^c	348	46.2	1,151	89.0	1,500	73.2	1,575	60.7	5,125	84.7	6,702	77.5
Spouse	315	41.7	96	7.4	411	20.0	524	20.2	534	8.8	1,058	12.2
Parent	4	0.5	7	0.5	11	0.5	9	0.3	41	0.6	51	0.5
Child or stepchild	31	4.1	26	1.9	57	2.7	320	12.3	267	4.4	587	6.7
Other related person	6	0.8	6	0.4	12	0.6	59	2.2	36	0.6	96	1.1
Unrelated person	49	6.5	7	0.5	56	2.7	105	4.0	43	0.7	149	1.7
Total ^d	754	100.0	1,293	100.0	2,047	100.0	2,594	100.0	6,048	100.0	8,643	100.0

^aPerson age 18 to 59.

^bEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^cThe head of a household is usually designated at the time of application and is typically the person who applies for the benefits.

^dDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-6--Distribution of earning and nonearning households with children by the age of the youngest child and household composition, 1992

Age of youngest child ^c	Households with earned income ^a				Households with no earned income			
	Single adult ^b		Multiple adults ^b		Single adult		Multiple adults	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
0-2 years	249	30.4	399	48.2	1,448	42.9	376	41.1
3-5 years	202	24.7	167	20.2	771	22.9	185	20.2
6-11 years	258	31.5	168	20.3	779	23.1	200	21.9
12-17 years	110	13.4	94	11.3	374	11.1	154	16.8
Total ^d	818	100.0	829	100.0	3,372	100.0	915	100.0
Average age of youngest child	5.7		4.5		4.8		5.4	

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bHouseholds with a member age 18 or more.

^cPerson age 17 or less.

^dDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-7--Distribution of earning households
by number of workers and number of adults, 1992

Number of earners ^b	Single adult ^a households		Multiple adult ^a households		All earning households	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
1	1,036	99.7	848	88.7	1,921	94.6
2	3	0.3 ^c	106	11.1	108	5.3
3	--	--	2	0.2	2	0.1
4	--	--	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total ^d	1,038	100.0	956	100.0	2,032	100.0

^aParticipants age 18 or more.

^bEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^cThe 3,000 single adult households that have two earners contain a person age 17 or less who is not a student and whose earnings are therefore counted as part of total household earnings.

^dDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-8--Distribution of non-elderly adult^a earners^b by gender and age, 1992

Age	Male		Female		All earners	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
18-24 years	157	20.8	261	20.2	418	20.4
25-34 years	317	42.0	549	42.5	866	42.3
35-44 years	186	24.6	354	27.4	540	26.4
45-59 years	95	12.6	128	9.9	223	10.9
Total ^c	754	100.0	1,293	100.0	2,047	100.0
Average age	32.6		33.1		33.0	

^aPerson age 18 to 59.

^bEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-9--Distribution of earning and nonearning households
by average gross monthly income, 1992

Gross monthly income	Households with earned income ^a		Households with no earned income		All households	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
None	**	**	961	12.0	961	9.6
\$1-99	44	2.2	93	1.2	137	1.4
100-249	101	5.0	1,010	12.6	1,111	11.1
250-499	333	16.4	3,476	43.4	3,809	37.9
500-749	556	27.4	1,796	22.4	2,352	23.4
750-1000	498	24.5	516	6.4	1,014	10.1
1000+	500	24.6	164	2.0	664	6.6
Total ^b	2,032	100.0	8,017	100.0	10,049	100.0
Average gross income	\$771		\$404		\$479	

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

**By definition, these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in this category.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-10--Distribution of earners^a
by average amount of monthly earned income, 1992

Amount of monthly earned income ^a	Male		Female		All earners	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
\$1-99	53	6.7	103	7.6	156	7.3
100-199	67	8.4	125	9.2	191	8.9
200-299	52	6.6	119	8.7	171	7.9
300-399	53	6.6	130	9.6	183	8.5
400-499	56	7.1	139	10.2	195	9.1
500-599	52	6.6	153	11.3	205	9.5
600-699	68	8.5	152	11.2	220	10.2
700-799	68	8.5	140	10.3	207	9.6
800-899	68	8.6	105	7.7	173	8.0
900-999	58	7.4	72	5.2	130	6.0
1000-1249	108	13.6	89	6.5	196	9.1
1250-1499	54	6.8	23	1.7	77	3.6
1500+	33	4.1	3	0.2	36	1.6
Total ^b	789	100.0	1,352	100.0	2,141	100.0
Average earned income	\$699		\$546		\$603	

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-11--Distribution of earning^a and nonearning households
by other income sources, 1992

Income source	Households with earned income						Households with no earned income			
	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households	Average earnings amount (dollars)	Percent income from earnings	Average income amount from source ^b (dollars)	Percent income from source	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households	Average income amount from source ^b (dollars)	Percent income from source
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	407	20.0	431	53.6	293	40.9	3,563	44.4	391	88.8
Supplemental Security Income	101	5.0	404	37.5	334	41.4	1,746	21.8	307	59.8
Social Security	98	4.8	373	39.8	364	47.8	1,648	20.6	423	78.3
Household General Assistance	34	1.7	344	48.4	202	34.6	835	10.4	230	82.9
Household Unemployment Income	53	2.6	474	50.2	372	41.6	253	3.2	528	87.2
Veterans' benefits	9	0.4	476	52.9	239	30.5	153	1.9	239	45.4
Workers' compensation	7	0.4	510	48.5	425	43.9	43	0.5	595	85.5
Other government benefits	15	0.8	468	63.5	96	13.7	124	1.5	144	35.5
Household contributions	93	4.6	580	67.5	196	26.6	253	3.2	206	59.6
Educational loans	16	0.8	471	62.4	166	24.2	43	0.5	169	35.5
Other unearned income	130	6.4	528	61.2	145	20.3	538	6.7	213	45.6
No other income	1,175	57.8	748	100.0	0	0.0	961	12.0	0	0.0
Total ^c	2,032	100.0	635	81.9			8,017	100.0		

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bAverage over households with income from specified source.

^cThe sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-12--Distribution and average household size of earning and nonearning households by amount of shelter expense, 1992

Amount of shelter expense	Households with earned income ^a			Households with no earned income			All households		
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size
None	163	8.0	2.8	1,153	14.4	1.9	1,317	13.1	2.0
\$1-99	103	5.1	3.0	508	6.3	2.4	611	6.1	2.5
100-199	343	16.9	3.2	1,845	23.0	2.1	2,188	21.8	2.3
200-299	375	18.4	3.3	1,566	19.5	2.2	1,941	19.3	2.4
300-499	689	33.9	3.5	1,989	24.8	2.6	2,678	26.6	2.8
500-749	310	15.3	3.8	812	10.1	3.1	1,122	11.2	3.3
750-999	48	2.4	4.7	144	1.8	3.6	192	1.9	3.9
Total	2,032	100.0	3.4	8,017	100.0	2.3	10,049	100.0	2.6
Average shelter expense ^c	\$343			\$298			\$308		

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

^cOver households with a shelter expense.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-13--Distribution and average household size of earning and nonearning households by shelter expense as a percentage of gross income, 1992

Shelter expense as a percent of gross income	Households with earned income ^a			Households with no earned income			All households		
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size
0 percent	164	8.1	2.8	1,579	19.7	1.9	1,743	17.3	2.0
1-15	136	6.7	4.1	164	2.0	2.9	300	3.0	3.4
16-30	394	19.4	3.9	784	9.8	2.6	1,178	11.7	3.0
31-50	610	30.0	3.6	1,480	18.5	2.5	2,090	20.8	2.8
51-70	339	16.7	3.2	1,438	17.9	2.4	1,777	17.7	2.5
71+	390	19.2	2.8	2,572	32.1	2.4	2,961	29.5	2.4
Total ^b	2,032	100.0	3.4	8,017	100.0	2.3	10,049	100.0	2.6
Average shelter expense as a percent of income	53			62			60		

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-14--Distribution and average household size of earning and nonearning households
by food stamp benefit amount, 1992

Benefit amount	Households with earned income ^a			Households with no earned income			All households		
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size
\$10 or less	38	1.9	1.4	329	4.1	1.1	367	3.6	1.2
11-49	98	4.8	1.8	947	11.8	1.1	1,045	10.4	1.2
50-99	263	13.0	2.5	1,013	12.6	1.4	1,276	12.7	1.6
100-149	424	20.9	2.6	1,824	22.7	1.4	2,248	22.4	1.7
150-199	373	18.4	3.3	991	12.4	2.6	1,365	13.6	2.8
200-249	315	15.5	3.6	1,133	14.1	2.8	1,447	14.4	3.0
250-299	233	11.5	4.0	873	10.9	3.5	1,106	11.0	3.6
300 or more	287	14.1	5.6	908	11.3	5.0	1,196	11.9	5.2
Total ^b	2,032	100.0	3.4	8,017	100.0	2.3	10,049	100.0	2.6
Average benefit	\$189			\$165			\$170		

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table 8-15--Distribution and average household size of earning and nonearning households by food stamp benefit as a percentage of the maximum benefit, 1992

Food stamp benefit as a percent of the maximum ^b	Households with earned income ^a			Households with no earned income			All households		
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size	Number (thousands)	Percent	Average household size
0-24%	191	9.4	2.9	918	11.5	1.3	1,110	11.0	1.6
25-49	512	25.2	3.7	1,095	13.7	2.2	1,607	16.0	2.7
50-74	688	33.9	3.7	1,625	20.3	2.9	2,313	23.0	3.2
75-99	431	21.2	3.4	2,360	29.4	2.9	2,791	27.8	3.0
Maximum ^b	209	10.3	2.1	2,020	25.2	1.8	2,229	22.2	1.8
Total ^c	2,032	100.0	3.4	8,017	100.0	2.3	10,049	100.0	2.6
Average benefit as a percent of the maximum	61			70			68		

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bThe value of the maximum benefit varies depending on region (see appendix G).

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table B-16--Average values of total income, including food stamp benefit,
of earning and nonearning households by household size, 1992

Household size	Households with earned income ^a (dollars)	Households with no earned income (dollars)	All households (dollars)
1	443	386	390
2	716	524	558
3	914	662	728
4	1,093	793	893
5	1,257	919	1,041
6	1,405	1,071	1,206
7	1,544	1,158	1,321
8+	1,844	1,448	1,610
Total	960	570	649

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX C

DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

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Appendix Table C-1--Distribution of participating households by State, 1992

State	Food stamp households	
	(000s)	Percent
Alabama	208	2.1
Alaska	12	0.1
Arizona	166	1.7
Arkansas	102	1.0
California	958	9.5
Colorado	102	1.0
Connecticut	86	0.9
Delaware	19	0.2
District of Columbia	38	0.4
Florida	553	5.5
Georgia	288	2.9
Hawaii	39	0.4
Idaho	26	0.3
Illinois	488	4.9
Indiana	160	1.6
Iowa	76	0.8
Kansas	68	0.7
Kentucky	197	2.0
Louisiana	278	2.8
Maine	58	0.6
Maryland	147	1.5
Massachusetts	183	1.8
Michigan	405	4.0
Minnesota	128	1.3
Mississippi	196	2.0
Missouri	214	2.1
Montana	25	0.3
Nebraska	43	0.4
Nevada	36	0.4
New Hampshire	25	0.2
New Jersey	201	2.0
New Mexico	77	0.8
New York	855	8.5
North Carolina	236	2.3
North Dakota	18	0.2
Ohio	529	5.3
Oklahoma	135	1.3
Oregon	114	1.1
Pennsylvania	495	4.9
Rhode Island	38	0.4
South Carolina	133	1.3
South Dakota	19	0.2
Tennessee	280	2.8
Texas	891	8.9
Utah	44	0.4
Vermont	23	0.2
Virginia	206	2.0
Washington	178	1.8
West Virginia	117	1.2
Wisconsin	123	1.2
Wyoming	12	0.1
Total ^a	10,049	100.0

^aDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table C-2--Average values of selected characteristics by State, 1992

State	Average Monthly Values					Certification period (months)	Household size (persons)
	Gross income (dollars)	Net income (dollars)	Total deduction (dollars) ^a	Countable assets (dollars)	Food stamp benefit (dollars)		
Alabama	464	255	243	76	177	10.4	2.6
Alaska	848	563	326	92	243	10.0	3.0
Arizona	474	252	257	69	192	6.5	2.8
Arkansas	535	329	228	163	161	7.2	2.7
California	599	380	237	71	150	11.7	2.8
Colorado	491	232	289	47	187	9.0	2.7
Connecticut	602	369	239	95	125	7.6	2.4
Delaware	431	203	264	84	192	9.0	2.6
District of Columbia	396	229	192	13	160	9.5	2.4
Florida	445	208	279	120	183	9.9	2.6
Georgia	450	245	238	98	179	11.4	2.6
Hawaii	617	365	271	251	253	11.7	2.3
Idaho	506	275	271	161	181	11.6	2.8
Illinois	390	197	228	109	161	11.3	2.3
Indiana	489	271	248	90	194	9.8	2.9
Iowa	553	317	253	112	154	11.4	2.6
Kansas	513	277	256	97	166	11.6	2.6
Kentucky	457	279	206	104	178	6.8	2.7
Louisiana	451	237	246	47	207	7.0	3.0
Maine	528	262	298	88	153	7.1	2.4
Maryland	385	176	236	13	183	9.2	2.4
Massachusetts	559	313	259	168	145	10.4	2.4
Michigan	444	213	272	133	173	12.2	2.4
Minnesota	530	304	249	212	147	11.7	2.5
Mississippi	486	281	236	113	173	11.9	2.7
Missouri	471	254	239	116	178	10.7	2.6
Montana	503	276	245	144	160	11.8	2.5
Nebraska	539	300	259	222	153	7.1	2.5
Nevada	435	214	273	52	174	7.8	2.5
New Hampshire	496	290	240	134	135	7.1	2.3
New Jersey	453	210	264	30	176	8.9	2.5
New Mexico	489	290	228	121	189	8.9	2.9
New York	521	239	294	33	153	8.4	2.3
North Carolina	487	275	236	178	166	10.8	2.6
North Dakota	527	274	276	510	165	11.0	2.5
Ohio	412	211	233	55	175	8.6	2.5
Oklahoma	475	259	251	81	170	9.7	2.6
Oregon	455	225	270	123	160	9.2	2.3
Pennsylvania	468	234	256	98	158	11.0	2.3
Rhode Island	500	270	243	229	147	10.9	2.3
South Carolina	475	270	233	113	182	13.1	2.8
South Dakota	534	282	276	279	177	11.9	2.8
Tennessee	420	240	215	104	168	11.0	2.5
Texas	418	228	243	56	193	8.3	2.7
Utah	521	300	248	142	182	6.7	2.9
Vermont	632	374	273	192	136	10.2	2.5
Virginia	453	253	230	113	156	8.4	2.4
Washington	484	244	261	80	164	7.9	2.5
West Virginia	468	271	227	65	181	12.5	2.7
Wisconsin	600	362	254	116	156	6.2	2.8
Wyoming	532	309	239	213	173	11.4	2.8
Total	479	258	250	91	170	9.8	2.6

^aIncludes earned income, dependent care, excess shelter, medical and standard deductions.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table C-3--Distribution of participating households by poverty status and by State, 1992

State	Gross income as a percentage of the poverty line ^a							
	50% or less		51% - 100%		101% or more		Total	
	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent
Alabama	87	41.9	101	48.7	20	9.5	208	100.0
Alaska	3	22.2	7	59.7	2	18.1	12	100.0
Arizona	94	56.6	57	34.1	15	9.3	166	100.0
Arkansas	33	32.2	57	56.5	11	11.3	102	100.0
California	108	11.3	818	85.4	32	3.3	958	100.0
Colorado	51	50.1	41	40.4	10	9.5	102	100.0
Connecticut	5	5.7	69	80.8	11	13.4	86	100.0
Delaware	12	62.0	6	32.6	1	5.4	19	100.0
District of Columbia	26	68.9	11	28.2	1	2.9	38	100.0
Florida	279	50.4	230	41.6	45	8.1	553	100.0
Georgia	140	48.5	129	44.8	19	6.7	288	100.0
Hawaii	4	11.0	32	81.6	3	7.5	39	100.0
Idaho	11	44.0	12	44.3	3	11.7	26	100.0
Illinois	288	59.0	170	34.8	31	6.3	488	100.0
Indiana	82	51.2	64	40.0	14	8.8	160	100.0
Iowa	30	38.9	36	46.7	11	14.4	76	100.0
Kansas	32	47.2	28	42.0	7	10.8	68	100.0
Kentucky	93	47.1	90	45.5	15	7.4	197	100.0
Louisiana	138	49.7	121	43.7	18	6.6	278	100.0
Maine	18	31.5	32	55.7	7	12.7	58	100.0
Maryland	98	67.0	42	28.7	6	4.3	147	100.0
Massachusetts	15	8.0	144	78.5	25	13.5	183	100.0
Michigan	199	49.0	182	44.9	25	6.1	405	100.0
Minnesota	29	22.3	89	69.2	11	8.4	128	100.0
Mississippi	76	38.7	102	51.9	18	9.4	196	100.0
Missouri	102	47.5	91	42.6	21	9.9	214	100.0
Montana	11	43.7	12	46.4	3	9.9	25	100.0
Nebraska	17	38.8	20	46.1	6	15.1	43	100.0
Nevada	19	53.6	12	33.7	5	12.6	36	100.0
New Hampshire	6	24.2	16	65.0	3	10.9	25	100.0
New Jersey	119	59.3	67	33.2	15	7.5	201	100.0
New Mexico	38	49.9	32	41.2	7	8.9	77	100.0
New York	166	19.5	623	72.8	66	7.8	855	100.0
North Carolina	100	42.4	112	47.3	24	10.3	236	100.0
North Dakota	7	40.8	8	46.2	2	13.0	18	100.0
Ohio	322	60.8	182	34.4	25	4.8	529	100.0
Oklahoma	62	46.0	62	45.7	11	8.3	135	100.0
Oregon	56	49.3	45	39.4	13	11.3	114	100.0
Pennsylvania	276	55.9	180	36.4	38	7.7	495	100.0
Rhode Island	13	32.7	23	59.1	3	8.2	38	100.0
South Carolina	59	44.5	63	47.3	11	8.2	133	100.0
South Dakota	7	38.5	10	50.4	2	11.1	19	100.0
Tennessee	137	48.9	122	43.6	21	7.5	280	100.0
Texas	486	54.5	329	36.9	76	8.6	891	100.0
Utah	22	49.9	18	41.4	4	8.7	44	100.0
Vermont	2	9.8	17	72.1	4	18.1	23	100.0
Virginia	94	45.7	91	44.0	21	10.4	206	100.0
Washington	75	41.9	91	51.4	12	6.7	178	100.0
West Virginia	55	47.4	52	44.8	9	7.9	117	100.0
Wisconsin	22	17.7	85	68.6	17	13.7	123	100.0
Wyoming	5	42.9	6	45.1	1	12.0	12	100.0
Total ^b	4,229	42.1	5,035	50.1	784	7.8	10,049	100.0

^aDefined as the 1992 poverty thresholds published by the Department of Health and Human Services.^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table C-4--Distribution of participating households by shelter-related characteristics and by State, 1992

State	Households with shelter deduction		Households at the shelter cap ^b		Average monthly shelter expense (dollars)	Average shelter deduction ^a (dollars)
	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent		
Alabama	122	58.5	20	9.5	194	115
Alaska	5	42.6	1	5.1	270	178
Arizona	99	59.5	34	20.5	236	145
Arkansas	54	53.3	7	6.9	204	98
California	648	67.6	304	31.7	338	146
Colorado	81	79.5	30	29.2	313	151
Connecticut	56	65.0	25	28.8	351	163
Delaware	14	74.0	5	25.0	282	147
District of Columbia	18	47.4	4	9.4	174	126
Florida	426	76.9	136	24.5	287	152
Georgia	181	62.9	45	15.8	228	126
Hawaii	18	45.1	3	6.8	214	151
Idaho	19	71.3	5	21.0	262	132
Illinois	321	65.8	60	12.2	199	129
Indiana	95	59.3	27	16.9	226	126
Iowa	48	63.1	13	16.6	264	130
Kansas	47	69.6	15	21.7	266	134
Kentucky	89	45.3	13	6.5	156	99
Louisiana	171	61.5	34	12.1	212	128
Maine	46	78.9	22	37.4	400	185
Maryland	111	75.6	31	20.9	239	129
Massachusetts	137	75.1	61	33.2	395	169
Michigan	314	77.5	162	39.9	327	164
Minnesota	91	71.2	30	23.2	303	141
Mississippi	112	57.2	17	8.9	195	109
Missouri	139	64.9	30	14.2	227	119
Montana	17	65.4	4	17.0	244	134
Nebraska	29	67.9	8	18.0	267	125
Nevada	25	68.1	9	26.0	287	158
New Hampshire	15	60.5	6	25.2	274	149
New Jersey	150	74.7	64	31.9	318	171
New Mexico	41	53.3	10	13.0	197	116
New York	729	85.3	314	36.7	408	186
North Carolina	146	61.8	35	14.9	228	118
North Dakota	11	64.3	5	26.0	282	153
Ohio	374	70.8	100	18.9	231	126
Oklahoma	94	69.7	27	20.1	252	127
Oregon	81	71.3	30	26.4	282	149
Pennsylvania	374	75.7	111	22.5	289	146
Rhode Island	25	65.7	12	30.5	316	165
South Carolina	75	56.7	13	9.8	201	118
South Dakota	13	67.9	4	19.9	270	142
Tennessee	145	51.6	29	10.4	176	109
Texas	469	52.7	132	14.8	186	124
Utah	26	59.6	9	19.9	238	132
Vermont	17	72.5	8	32.8	395	175
Virginia	117	56.9	26	12.8	206	119
Washington	140	78.6	58	32.7	328	152
West Virginia	65	55.1	14	12.0	200	121
Wisconsin	87	70.9	31	24.9	321	143
Wyoming	7	53.4	2	14.7	218	130
Total ^c	6,735	67.0	2,192	21.8	268	142

^aAveraged over households with the shelter deduction.

^bSubject to a limit except when at least one member of the household is elderly or disabled.

^cDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table C-5--Distribution of participating households with selected characteristics by State, 1992

State	Households with children ^a		Households with elderly ^a		Households with disabled ^a		Households with earners ^a		Households with public assistance ^a	
	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent
Alabama	125	59.9	47	22.6	24	11.7	66	31.9	43	20.9
Alaska	9	73.8	1	5.3	1	5.7	3	23.7	9	70.4
Arizona	114	68.4	19	11.2	14	8.6	50	30.1	64	38.3
Arkansas	59	58.1	29	28.9	13	13.0	31	30.6	22	21.6
California	796	83.0	13	1.3	2	0.2	128	13.4	676	70.5
Colorado	69	67.5	12	12.0	12	11.3	28	28.0	50	49.3
Connecticut	55	64.7	11	13.2	8	9.2	6	7.5	72	84.2
Delaware	13	66.8	3	13.4	1	6.4	4	20.7	10	51.0
District of Columbia	22	59.2	6	16.3	3	7.2	2	6.6	22	58.6
Florida	339	61.3	110	19.9	48	8.6	118	21.4	198	35.8
Georgia	181	62.9	52	18.2	27	9.6	70	24.2	110	38.3
Hawaii	19	48.7	9	22.7	3	8.4	7	17.8	21	54.0
Idaho	17	64.5	4	16.8	3	11.2	9	34.3	9	34.8
Illinois	245	50.1	70	14.4	68	13.8	60	12.2	291	59.7
Indiana	112	70.4	18	11.2	18	11.0	46	28.9	58	36.4
Iowa	48	62.8	11	13.9	10	13.4	25	32.1	33	42.5
Kansas	41	59.9	11	16.9	8	11.8	18	26.1	31	45.6
Kentucky	123	62.5	32	16.1	31	15.9	50	25.4	69	34.8
Louisiana	187	67.1	48	17.3	37	13.2	84	30.3	88	31.7
Maine	30	51.5	12	21.3	5	9.0	12	20.3	20	35.2
Maryland	92	62.5	20	13.7	13	8.9	16	10.7	91	62.2
Massachusetts	117	63.9	21	11.7	20	11.2	13	7.2	122	66.8
Michigan	252	62.2	48	11.8	37	9.1	63	15.7	221	54.4
Minnesota	73	57.2	20	15.3	14	10.9	24	18.9	72	56.3
Mississippi	111	56.8	55	28.0	25	12.5	61	31.4	49	24.8
Missouri	130	60.4	41	19.3	23	10.9	49	23.1	83	38.6
Montana	15	60.7	3	12.0	4	15.7	7	26.5	12	46.8
Nebraska	26	61.7	7	16.8	5	11.2	15	34.0	19	43.4
Nevada	20	56.1	5	13.8	4	9.7	7	20.2	10	26.2
New Hampshire	14	55.3	3	14.0	3	13.4	5	21.3	12	49.9
New Jersey	124	61.9	31	15.2	23	11.3	17	8.7	122	60.7
New Mexico	53	69.0	12	15.1	8	9.9	24	30.7	26	33.3
New York	441	51.6	166	19.5	88	10.3	69	8.0	564	65.9
North Carolina	145	61.4	60	25.2	24	10.0	59	25.0	89	37.6
North Dakota	11	62.3	3	14.8	2	11.2	6	34.3	7	38.6
Ohio	310	58.6	70	13.2	56	10.6	77	14.5	326	61.6
Oklahoma	77	57.0	31	22.8	13	9.8	34	25.3	49	36.5
Oregon	61	53.3	17	15.2	13	11.4	30	26.5	46	40.0
Pennsylvania	267	53.9	73	14.8	57	11.5	83	16.7	280	56.7
Rhode Island	23	60.7	6	16.8	4	9.8	3	8.1	25	64.9
South Carolina	85	63.9	30	22.3	15	11.6	38	28.7	43	32.7
South Dakota	12	63.5	4	19.1	3	13.9	7	36.4	6	33.3
Tennessee	162	57.8	57	20.5	29	10.4	65	23.4	93	33.1
Texas	595	66.8	137	15.3	52	5.8	278	31.2	208	23.3
Utah	31	69.2	4	9.4	5	11.1	15	34.1	18	40.4
Vermont	15	63.5	5	19.5	3	12.1	4	19.1	14	61.6
Virginia	116	56.5	43	20.7	23	11.2	53	25.8	62	30.3
Washington	108	60.9	19	10.7	23	12.7	27	15.3	98	55.1
West Virginia	72	61.3	21	17.5	16	13.3	30	25.8	36	30.8
Wisconsin	83	67.7	15	12.4	16	12.9	27	21.9	79	63.7
Wyoming	9	70.2	1	12.1	1	8.4	5	37.8	6	47.0
Total ^b	6,253	62.2	1,546	15.4	956	9.5	2,032	20.2	4,781	47.6

^aChildren are age 17 or less; elderly persons are age 60 or more; disabled persons receive SSI, are not over age 60, and do not reside with an elderly person; earnings include wages, salaries, self-employment and farm income; and public assistance includes AFDC and GA.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table C-6--Distribution of participating households with selected income sources by State, 1992

State	Households with AFDC		Households with SSI		Households with Social Security		Households with earnings ^a		Households with GA	
	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent
Alabama	43	20.7	52	24.9	55	26.7	66	31.9	0	0.1
Alaska	7	58.2	1	7.0	1	5.4	3	23.7	2	13.8
Arizona	58	34.7	24	14.3	20	11.8	50	30.1	6	3.7
Arkansas	21	20.8	34	32.9	35	34.6	31	30.6	1	0.8
California	589	61.4	2	0.2	27	2.8	128	13.4	88	9.1
Colorado	40	39.2	17	16.4	17	16.5	28	28.0	11	10.6
Connecticut	50	58.4	14	16.0	14	16.4	6	7.5	24	27.9
Delaware	8	45.0	2	11.8	3	17.4	4	20.7	1	7.3
District of Columbia	20	53.2	6	16.1	5	14.0	2	6.6	2	5.6
Florida	197	35.6	116	21.0	109	19.7	118	21.4	1	0.1
Georgia	109	37.8	57	19.8	61	21.1	70	24.2	1	0.4
Hawaii	15	37.5	8	20.5	7	17.7	7	17.8	7	16.8
Idaho	6	24.8	5	20.0	6	21.4	9	34.3	3	10.3
Illinois	181	37.0	109	22.3	70	14.4	60	12.2	114	23.4
Indiana	58	36.4	26	16.4	27	16.8	46	28.9	--	--
Iowa	32	42.3	15	19.9	17	22.0	25	32.1	0	0.2
Kansas	26	38.9	14	20.3	15	21.9	18	26.1	5	7.0
Kentucky	68	34.6	51	26.1	45	22.9	50	25.4	0	0.2
Louisiana	88	31.7	66	23.6	60	21.5	84	30.3	--	--
Maine	20	35.2	12	20.8	15	25.7	12	20.3	0	0.1
Maryland	68	46.4	24	16.7	19	12.9	16	10.7	23	16.0
Massachusetts	100	54.6	36	19.7	27	14.7	13	7.2	23	12.4
Michigan	207	51.0	58	14.4	59	14.6	63	15.7	16	3.9
Minnesota	57	44.9	24	18.5	24	18.9	24	18.9	15	11.7
Mississippi	49	24.8	59	30.2	61	31.0	61	31.4	--	--
Missouri	78	36.3	46	21.2	52	24.3	49	23.1	5	2.4
Montana	10	39.5	5	21.4	6	22.5	7	26.5	2	9.2
Nebraska	15	34.9	8	18.9	9	21.6	15	34.0	4	8.5
Nevada	6	15.7	6	17.0	7	18.5	7	20.2	4	10.5
New Hampshire	9	35.7	5	18.7	5	21.1	5	21.3	4	14.7
New Jersey	103	51.1	41	20.5	34	17.2	17	8.7	20	9.8
New Mexico	24	31.6	14	18.8	13	17.4	24	30.7	1	1.9
New York	368	43.0	207	24.2	144	16.9	69	8.0	225	26.3
North Carolina	89	37.6	60	25.3	70	29.7	59	25.0	--	--
North Dakota	6	36.5	3	19.1	4	21.2	6	34.3	0	2.1
Ohio	245	46.2	95	18.0	83	15.7	77	14.5	91	17.2
Oklahoma	40	29.9	32	23.4	34	24.9	34	25.3	10	7.1
Oregon	35	30.5	22	19.0	22	19.3	30	26.5	12	10.3
Pennsylvania	179	36.3	91	18.4	82	16.6	83	16.7	105	21.2
Rhode Island	20	51.9	8	20.1	7	18.8	3	8.1	5	13.6
South Carolina	40	30.1	33	25.1	35	26.3	38	28.7	3	2.6
South Dakota	6	30.6	5	24.5	5	26.7	7	36.4	1	3.7
Tennessee	92	32.9	64	22.9	65	23.1	65	23.4	1	0.2
Texas	208	23.3	123	13.8	139	15.6	278	31.2	--	--
Utah	16	36.6	7	16.5	5	12.4	15	34.1	2	3.9
Vermont	12	50.4	5	19.7	7	29.5	4	19.1	3	12.5
Virginia	57	27.9	47	22.9	49	23.7	53	25.8	5	2.4
Washington	82	46.0	33	18.6	24	13.3	27	15.3	16	9.3
West Virginia	36	30.8	28	24.1	23	20.0	30	25.8	--	--
Wisconsin	70	57.0	25	20.0	20	16.6	27	21.9	9	6.9
Wyoming	5	44.6	2	13.3	2	18.1	5	37.8	0	3.0
Total	3,969	39.5	1,847	18.4	1,746	17.4	2,032	20.2	869	8.7

^aEarnings include wages, salaries, self-employment and farm income.

^bDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table C-7--Average monthly values of selected income sources by State^a, 1992

State	Earned Income ^b	AFDC	GA	SSI	Social Security
Alabama	626	141	145	283	417
Alaska	805	813	421	316	456
Arizona	694	313	187	324	423
Arkansas	696	191	186	258	407
California	485	647	320	298	456
Colorado	659	331	114	305	434
Connecticut	559	559	282	309	425
Delaware	613	325	135	275	438
District of Columbia	565	407	252	305	381
Florida	703	270	180	304	427
Georgia	596	264	182	270	425
Hawaii	786	637	371	324	412
Idaho	643	264	70	269	405
Illinois	640	313	131	349	392
Indiana	699	279	--	325	436
Iowa	597	388	81	252	424
Kansas	659	342	187	284	423
Kentucky	594	223	115	315	406
Louisiana	591	180	--	314	410
Maine	623	432	100	239	426
Maryland	650	312	218	323	384
Massachusetts	546	543	326	356	448
Michigan	513	426	284	318	402
Minnesota	528	499	229	298	428
Mississippi	640	118	--	271	407
Missouri	679	286	76	286	413
Montana	544	342	225	271	424
Nebraska	633	328	90	264	429
Nevada	778	311	298	286	454
New Hampshire	606	441	111	283	417
New Jersey	686	368	160	331	432
New Mexico	651	301	152	302	424
New York	677	451	312	360	404
North Carolina	649	244	--	264	413
North Dakota	517	368	322	246	420
Ohio	627	316	114	308	407
Oklahoma	657	322	53	246	407
Oregon	589	330	27	291	427
Pennsylvania	592	387	212	328	471
Rhode Island	628	455	298	303	434
South Carolina	611	200	217	281	416
South Dakota	579	300	252	246	403
Tennessee	636	175	205	279	426
Texas	722	172	--	288	438
Utah	637	364	235	324	380
Vermont	537	552	65	261	486
Virginia	657	275	179	282	408
Washington	561	428	313	336	421
West Virginia	697	251	--	320	402
Wisconsin	553	486	179	357	438
Wyoming	544	345	192	245	439
National Average	635	381	229	308	420

^aThese values are averaged over households with the income source.

^bEarnings include wages, salaries, self-employment and farm income.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table C-8--Distribution of participating households
with and without expedited service by State, 1992

State	Households with expedited service		Households without expedited service	
	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent
Alabama	8	3.9	200	96.1
Alaska	1	7.7	11	92.3
Arizona	15	9.2	151	90.8
Arkansas	3	2.8	99	97.2
California	20	2.1	939	97.9
Colorado	3	2.6	99	97.4
Connecticut	1	1.0	85	99.0
Delaware	2	8.7	17	91.3
District of Columbia	1	3.1	36	96.9
Florida	39	7.1	514	92.9
Georgia	13	4.4	275	95.6
Hawaii	1	3.4	38	96.6
Idaho	3	12.3	23	87.7
Illinois	29	5.8	460	94.2
Indiana	14	9.0	145	91.0
Iowa	5	6.1	72	93.9
Kansas	4	5.8	64	94.2
Kentucky	7	3.6	190	96.4
Louisiana	16	5.7	262	94.3
Maine	3	4.4	55	95.6
Maryland	6	4.2	140	95.8
Massachusetts	7	4.0	176	96.0
Michigan	19	4.6	387	95.4
Minnesota	4	3.3	124	96.7
Mississippi	8	4.0	188	96.0
Missouri	34	15.8	180	84.2
Montana	0	1.9	25	98.1
Nebraska	1	2.6	42	97.4
Nevada	8	21.3	29	78.7
New Hampshire	2	10.0	22	90.0
New Jersey	6	3.0	195	97.0
New Mexico	6	7.5	71	92.5
New York	5	0.5	851	99.5
North Carolina	10	4.3	226	95.7
North Dakota	1	4.2	17	95.8
Ohio	17	3.2	512	96.8
Oklahoma	10	7.3	125	92.7
Oregon	3	2.7	111	97.3
Pennsylvania	36	7.2	459	92.8
Rhode Island	1	1.4	38	98.6
South Carolina	3	2.4	129	97.6
South Dakota	1	3.7	19	96.3
Tennessee	14	5.1	266	94.9
Texas	53	6.0	838	94.0
Utah	4	9.2	40	90.8
Vermont	1	3.3	23	96.7
Virginia	15	7.4	191	92.6
Washington	8	4.6	170	95.4
West Virginia	5	4.1	112	95.9
Wisconsin	2	1.7	121	98.3
Wyoming	0	3.2	12	96.8
Total*	478	4.8	9,571	95.2

*Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table C-9--Distribution of participating households by race/ethnic origin of household head and by State, 1992

State	Race/ethnic origin of household head							
	White		African-American		Hispanic		Other	
	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent	(000s)	Percent
Alabama	81	39.0	125	60.2	0	0.1	1	0.7
Alaska	7	54.7	1	7.6	0	1.8	4	35.8
Arizona	72	43.5	11	6.7	50	30.1	33	19.8
Arkansas	59	57.5	42	41.5	0	0.1	1	0.9
California	286	29.8	184	19.2	298	31.1	190	19.9
Colorado	53	51.5	13	12.7	32	31.1	5	4.6
Connecticut	33	38.9	25	29.0	26	30.7	1	1.4
Delaware	6	34.6	11	58.7	1	6.2	0	0.5
District of Columbia	1	2.0	36	94.6	1	2.3	0	1.1
Florida	218	39.4	216	39.0	105	19.0	15	2.6
Georgia	97	33.9	184	63.9	1	0.3	6	2.0
Hawaii	12	31.5	1	2.3	0	1.3	25	64.9
Idaho	22	86.6	0	0.6	2	7.7	1	5.1
Illinois	164	33.5	275	56.3	35	7.1	15	3.1
Indiana	109	68.1	44	27.6	3	2.0	4	2.4
Iowa	68	89.5	6	7.7	1	0.8	2	2.0
Kansas	48	70.4	15	21.6	3	4.5	2	3.5
Kentucky	166	84.1	29	14.7	0	0.2	2	1.0
Louisiana	78	28.1	194	69.9	2	0.8	3	1.3
Maine	57	98.3	1	1.4	--	--	0	0.3
Maryland	46	31.4	95	65.0	1	0.9	4	2.7
Massachusetts	110	60.3	23	12.6	33	17.8	17	9.3
Michigan	208	51.2	181	44.7	11	2.7	6	1.4
Minnesota	89	69.6	19	15.1	4	2.8	16	12.6
Mississippi	57	29.0	138	70.3	--	--	1	0.7
Missouri	136	63.4	76	35.3	1	0.5	2	0.9
Montana	20	78.1	--	--	0	1.0	5	20.9
Nebraska	31	73.1	8	17.6	2	5.8	2	3.5
Nevada	22	60.5	9	25.6	3	7.7	2	6.1
New Hampshire	22	91.1	0	1.5	0	0.9	2	6.5
New Jersey	58	28.7	87	43.5	49	24.3	7	3.5
New Mexico	19	24.7	2	3.0	43	56.5	12	15.8
New York	290	33.9	244	28.6	230	26.8	91	10.6
North Carolina	100	42.6	129	54.7	1	0.4	5	2.3
North Dakota	14	76.3	0	1.3	0	0.5	4	21.9
Ohio	328	61.9	186	35.1	10	2.0	5	1.0
Oklahoma	90	66.3	29	21.2	3	2.5	13	10.0
Oregon	99	86.3	6	4.9	5	4.1	5	4.6
Pennsylvania	278	56.2	165	33.4	33	6.7	18	3.7
Rhode Island	27	69.5	4	11.0	4	9.2	4	10.2
South Carolina	38	28.5	93	70.2	0	0.2	1	1.0
South Dakota	13	67.7	0	0.4	0	0.3	6	31.5
Tennessee	168	60.1	109	38.7	0	0.1	3	1.0
Texas	237	26.6	248	27.8	341	38.3	66	7.4
Utah	35	79.8	1	2.0	5	10.5	3	7.6
Vermont	23	98.0	0	0.9	0	0.2	0	0.9
Virginia	90	43.6	108	52.6	1	0.5	7	3.2
Washington	130	73.1	14	8.1	12	6.9	21	11.8
West Virginia	107	91.1	6	5.2	0	0.2	4	3.5
Wisconsin	68	55.5	39	31.7	6	4.8	10	7.9
Wyoming	10	79.4	0	3.0	1	8.7	1	8.8
Total ^a	4,599	45.8	3,434	34.2	1,361	13.5	656	6.5

^aDue to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

-- No sample households in this category.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX D

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR 1992

Appendix D--Poverty income guidelines for 1992^a

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$6,620	\$8,290	\$7,610
2	8,880	11,110	10,210
3	11,140	13,930	12,810
4	13,400	16,750	15,410
5	15,660	19,570	18,010
6	17,920	22,390	20,610
7	20,180	25,210	23,210
8	22,440	28,030	25,810
Each additional member	+2,260	+2,820	+2,600

^aAnnual income for nonfarm families. These poverty guidelines are established by the Office of Management and Budget. The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty guidelines.

Source: 56 Federal Register 34, February 20, 1991.

APPENDIX E

**FSP MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GROSS AND NET MONTHLY
INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS
IN SUMMER 1992**

Appendix Table E-1--FSP maximum allowable gross
monthly income eligibility standards in summer 1992

Household size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$718	\$899	\$825
2	962	1,204	1,107
3	1,207	1,510	1,388
4	1,452	1,815	1,670
5	1,697	2,121	1,952
6	1,942	2,426	2,233
7	2,187	2,732	2,515
8	2,431	3,037	2,797
Each additional member	+245	+306	+282

*The FSP gross income standards are in effect from
October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Appendix Table E-2--FSP maximum allowable net
monthly income eligibility standards in summer 1992

Household size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$552	\$691	\$635
2	740	926	851
3	929	1,161	1,068
4	1,117	1,396	1,285
5	1,305	1,631	1,501
6	1,494	1,866	1,718
7	1,682	2,101	1,935
8	1,870	2,336	2,151
Each additional member	+189	+235	+217

*The FSP net income standards are equal to the Department of Health and Human Services poverty income guidelines (appendix D) divided by 12, rounded up to the nearest dollar. These standards are in effect from October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX F

**VALUE OF STANDARD, MAXIMUM DEPENDENT-CARE,
AND EXCESS SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTIONS IN THE
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND
OUTLYING AREAS IN SUMMER 1992**

Appendix F--Value of standard, maximum dependent-care, and excess shelter expense deductions in the continental United States and outlying areas in summer 1992^a

Area	Standard	Dependent Care ^b	Excess Shelter ^c
Continental United States	\$122	\$160	\$194
Alaska	209	160	337
Hawaii	173	160	276
Guam	245	160	235
Virgin Islands	108	160	143

^aThese standards are in effect from October 1, 1991 - September 30, 1992.

^bThe dependent-care deduction limit is \$160 per dependent.

^cLimit on excess shelter expense deduction for households with no member age 60 or more and no disabled member.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX G

**VALUE OF MAXIMUM FOOD STAMP BENEFIT IN
THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND
OUTLYING AREAS IN SUMMER 1992**

Appendix G--Value of maximum food stamp benefit in
the continental United States and outlying areas in summer 1992^a

Household Size	Continental U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$111	\$142	\$181	\$221	\$181	\$163	\$143
2	203	261	333	405	333	300	262
3	292	374	477	580	477	430	375
4	370	475	606	737	606	546	476
5	440	564	719	876	720	649	566
6	528	677	863	1,051	864	778	679
7	584	748	954	1,161	955	860	750
8	667	855	1,091	1,327	1,091	983	858
Each additional member	+83	+107	+136	+166	+136	+123	+107

^aThe maximum benefit values are effective from October 1, 1991 to September 30, 1992 and are based on 103 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

^bDue to the unusual nature of Alaskan terrain and climate, areas outside major urban centers are less accessible to food distributors. Therefore, the value of the maximum benefit accounts for this added expense by splitting the Thrifty Food Plan into four separate components: Rural I, Rural II, Nenana, and Urban.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX H
SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The Sample

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the Integrated Quality Control System (IQCS). This system is an ongoing review of food stamp household circumstances designed to determine (1) if households are eligible to participate or are receiving the correct benefit amount and (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. The IQCS is based on a national probability sample of approximately 70,000 participating food stamp households, and on a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. The national sample of participating households collected in the IQCS is stratified by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Annual required State samples range from a minimum of 300 to 2,400 reviews, depending on the size of the State's caseload. State agencies select an independent sample each month that is generally proportional to the size of the monthly participating caseload.¹

The estimates presented in appendix A of this report are derived from the summer 1992 food stamp IQCS sample of participating households. To ensure an adequate sample size, both July and August samples comprised the data for summer 1992. The summer 1991 and summer 1992 sample sizes were approximately the same. The estimates presented in appendixes B and C of this report are derived from the samples for all months of the fiscal year 1992 food stamp IQCS sample of participating households.

Target Universe

The target universe of this study included all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Participating households in Guam and the Virgin Islands were also sampled, but these results are not included in the tabulations.

While almost all participating food stamp households are included in the target universe, certain types not amenable to review are not included. Specifically, the universe includes all households receiving food stamps during a review period except those in which the participants (1) died or moved outside the State; (2) received benefits by a disaster certification authorized by FNS; (3) were under investigation for FSP fraud (including those with pending fraud hearings) and/or were appealing a notice of adverse action when the review date fell within the time period covered by continued participation pending a hearing; or (4) received restored benefits in accordance with the State manual, but who were otherwise ineligible. The sampling unit within the universe each month is the active food stamp household as specified in FNS regulations.

Weighting

The estimates for summer 1992 in this report are based on a total of 9,586 valid observations and the estimates for fiscal year 1992 are based on a total of 58,098 valid observations.² The sample findings have been weighted according to the number of participating households as reported to FNS. The

¹Several States have integrated the Food Stamp, AFDC, and Medicaid QC sample selection and review process. In these States, monthly sample sizes are not necessarily proportional to monthly caseload sizes.

²These observations do not include cases from Guam and the Virgin Islands.

case record sample weights of several States were adjusted to reflect the disproportionately stratified quality control sample designs in those States.

Income Decision Rule

Several household-level income and deduction variables are both reported and can be calculated by summing across reported person-level variables. Gross income is the key variable, since the earned income and excess shelter expense deductions and net income depend on gross income, and benefit levels depend on net income. The data on which this report is based were edited to achieve internal consistency. The mean values for selected variables broken out by their reported and calculated values are presented in appendix table H-1 for summer 1992 and in appendix table H-2 for fiscal year 1992.

Comparison to Participation Data

The following data present a comparison of the quality control sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data (excluding Guam and the Virgin Islands):

Average monthly value	Summer 1992 Program Data	Summer 1992 IQCS Sample	Fiscal Year 1992 Program Data	Fiscal Year 1992 IQCS Sample
Number of households	10,238,402	10,238,401	10,049,064	10,049,064
Number of participants	25,758,599	26,091,175	25,367,297	25,742,809
Value of benefits	\$1,749,058,375	\$1,730,187,302	\$1,737,398,485	\$1,709,463,575
Average household size	2.52	2.55	2.52	2.56
Average bonus per person	\$67.90	\$66.31	\$68.49	\$66.41

Completion Rates

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review can bias the sample results if the characteristics of unreviewed households are significantly different from those of reviewed households. While there are no direct measures of such differences, the ratio of complete reviews to total sample cases selected for review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. The expected number of cases subject to review in the sample is based on one-sixth of all cases reported as subject to review during October 1991 - September 1992. However, since summer caseloads are smaller than caseloads during other times of the year, this approach probably results in a slight overestimation of the total expected number, and thus in a slight underestimation of the completion rate, for the summer 1992 sample. The number of cases subject to review, the number of valid observations, and the estimated completion rates for summer 1992 and fiscal year 1992 are as follows:

	Summer 1992 IQCS Sample	Fiscal Year 1992 IQCS Sample
Number of cases subject to review	10,668	64,133
Number of cases completed	9,600	58,175
Estimated completion rate	90.0%	90.7%

Even though possibly an underestimate for summer 1992, these completion rates compare favorably with other surveys of this nature.

Appendix Table H-1--Comparison of mean calculated and reported values for selected variables of participating households, summer 1992

	All households	Households with			
		Earnings ^a	Elderly ^b	Children ^c	Disabled ^d
(AVERAGE DOLLAR AMOUNTS)					
Gross income					
Calculated	481	766	509	558	611
Reported	483	772	510	561	610
Net income					
Calculated	258	422	279	314	381
Reported	251	415	266	309	372
Total deduction ^e					
Calculated	254	354	249	264	237
Reported	252	342	249	260	238
Benefit					
Calculated	169	187	67	225	114
Reported	168	187	68	223	116
(PERCENTAGES)					
Percent with zero gross income					
Calculated	10.2	0.0	3.1	5.4	0.0
Reported	9.8	0.0	3.1	4.6	0.0
Percent with zero net income					
Calculated	22.8	9.7	12.4	15.3	6.7
Reported	23.5	10.0	13.0	15.8	6.9
Percent with minimum benefit ^f					
Calculated	4.1	2.4	15.8	0.5	4.0
Reported	3.4	2.1	14.0	0.3	3.8

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^dHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^eIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions. The value of the standard deduction and the limit on the excess shelter deduction vary depending on region (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status.

^fMinimum benefit is \$10 for one- or two-person households.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table H-2--Comparison of mean calculated and reported values for selected variables of participating households, 1992

	All households	Households with			
		Earnings ^a	Elderly ^b	Children ^c	Disabled ^d
(AVERAGE DOLLAR AMOUNTS)					
Gross income					
Calculated	478	771	501	554	604
Reported	475	771	503	555	603
Net income					
Calculated	258	430	282	312	374
Reported	251	422	271	306	364
Total deduction ^e					
Calculated	250	352	233	261	235
Reported	248	343	233	258	236
Benefit					
Calculated	170	189	64	225	112
Reported	170	188	66	224	114
(PERCENTAGES)					
Percent with zero gross income					
Calculated	9.6	0.0	2.6	5.1	0.0
Reported	9.3	0.1	2.7	4.6	0.0
Percent with zero net income					
Calculated	21.9	10.1	9.7	14.8	5.7
Reported	22.6	10.4	10.6	15.4	6.0
Percent with minimum benefit ^f					
Calculated	3.6	1.8	14.8	0.3	4.5
Reported	3.1	1.6	13.1	0.2	4.1

^aEarned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and farm income.

^bHouseholds with at least one member age 60 or more.

^cHouseholds with at least one member age 17 or less.

^dHouseholds with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

^eIncludes earned income, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions. The value of the standard deduction and the limit on the excess shelter deduction vary depending on region (see appendix F). Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reaches zero net income status.

^fMinimum benefit is \$10 for one- or two-person households.

Source: 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

TABLES IN APPENDIX I

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Sampling Error

The estimates of the characteristics of food stamp households contained in this report are based on a sample of households. The summer 1992 estimates are based on a summer sample (an average of July and August). Since the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to statistical sampling error.

One important indicator of the magnitude of the possible sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard errors measure the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard errors depends on (1) the degree of variation in the variable within the overall population from which the sample has been drawn; (2) the design of the sample, including such issues as stratification and sampling probabilities; and (3) the size of the sample on which the estimate is based.

In this appendix, we present estimates of the standard errors associated with key variables for the statistics, and we outline methods for estimating the standard errors of other statistics for which standard errors have not been directly calculated.

Standard Errors and Confidence Intervals

The estimates presented in appendix A are based on the summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample. For these estimates, the standard error of estimates of proportions, s_p , based on simple random samples is given by the formula:

$$(1) s_p = \sqrt{p(1-p)/(n-1)} ,$$

where p is the sample estimate of the proportion and n is the sample size.

The standard error of estimated numbers of households, s_N , based on simple random samples is given by the following formula:

$$(2) s_N = N \sqrt{p(1-p)/(n-1)} ,$$

where N is the number of households in the population.

These formulas for the standard errors of the estimates based on simple random samples do not necessarily provide an accurate estimate for more complex stratified samples such as the stratified sample design used for this study. In this appendix, estimates produced by the formulas above are referred to as "naive standard errors". More accurate standard errors are provided for key estimates by directly calculating their standard errors through a replicate method as discussed below.¹

¹Standard errors have been estimated using the replicate sample method described in Leslie Kish, *Survey Sampling*, 1965, pp. 127-128. Under the replicate sample method, the sample is divided into random subsamples, and the variance of the mean of any given variable in the full sample is based on the variance of the means for that variable across the subsamples. In implementing this approach, the samples used in the estimation work were divided into 40 replicate subsamples.

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals for estimated variables. A confidence interval is a range of values that will contain the true value of an estimated characteristic with a known probability. For instance, a 95-percent confidence interval extends approximately two standard errors above and below the estimated value for a characteristic, and 95 percent of all confidence intervals will contain the true value.

The following discussion presents estimated standard errors for a selected set of key estimates using the replication method. It then presents a simple method for approximating standard errors of estimated numbers of households and percentages for the national caseload when individual standard errors have not been estimated.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households

The standard errors for selected estimates of food stamp households in summer 1992 are shown in table I-1. These standard errors can be used to compute the 95-percent confidence interval for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic. For example, the estimate in table I-1 of the number of elderly households with zero net income has a standard error of 22,000, and therefore, the 95-percent confidence interval extends from 152,000 to 240,000, around the point estimate of 196,000.² With such a confidence interval, 95 percent of all intervals constructed in this fashion will contain the true value of the variable.

For standard errors not shown in table I-1, the approximate standard error, S_E , of an estimated number of households for summer 1992 can be obtained by the use of the formula:

$$(3) \quad S_E = s_N \times d \times f,$$

where s_N is the naive standard error from either equation (2) above or from table I-2, d is the average design effect of 1.6, and f is an adjustment factor from table I-5 that potentially can improve the approximation by partially accounting for the variation in design effects across subgroups of the sample.³ The average design effect is the average increase in the size of the standard error estimated by the replicate method over that of the naive standard error appropriate for a simple random sample. Use of the adjustment factor f will generally improve the approximation when the base of the estimated percentage or number and the characteristic used in defining the percentage or total are quite similar to the bases and characteristics shown in table I-5. In other cases, f should be ignored by setting it to 1.0.⁴

²Calculated by rounding to the nearest thousand; $(196 - (2 \times 22)) = 152$ and $(196 + (2 \times 22)) = 240$.

³The average design effect reflects the loss of precision resulting from the existence of different sampling rates in different strata of the IQCS sample. It is the ratio of the average standard error computed by the replication method to the average naive standard error across all cells of table I-5.

⁴Table I-5 presents the adjustment factors for various categories of households defined by household composition and income receipt. For each household category, the adjustment factor "f" is the ratio of the design effects for the sample of that category of households to the design effects for the entire sample.

For example, to obtain the approximate standard error of the number of households containing an elderly person with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in appendix table A-46, 196,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to obtain the naive standard error from either equation (2) or less accurately from table I-2. Using equation (2), the value is 13,300 households.⁵ Multiplying 13.3 times the design factor *d* of 1.6 produces the first approximation of 21.28. In this case, the same base for the number of households (i.e., with elderly) and the same characteristic (i.e., zero net income) are defined in table I-5. Consequently, using the *f* factor from table I-5 should improve the approximation. Multiplying the first approximation of 21.28 times the adjustment factor of 1.212 from table I-5 produces a second approximation of 25.79. In this case, the approximation can be compared with the specific standard error estimate from table I-1, 21,640. The second approximation happened to be overestimated in this case, but is closer than the naive standard error of 13.3 thousand (the naive standard error does not account for sample design effects). However, it is not an improvement over the estimate based only on the average design effect (21.28).

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

The standard errors for selected estimated percentages of food stamp households in summer 1992 are shown in table I-3. As discussed above, these standard errors can be used to compute the 95-percent interval for the estimated percentage. For example, the estimate in table A-52 of the percentage of households with children with zero gross income (5.4 percent) has a standard error of .40 (table I-3), and therefore, the 95-percent confidence interval extends from 4.60 percent to 6.2 percent—around the point estimate of 5.4 percent.⁶

For estimated percentages in summer 1992 not shown in table I-3, the approximate standard error, S_E , can be obtained by the use of the formula:

$$(4) \quad S_E = s_p \times d \times f$$

where s_p is the naive standard error from equation (1) above or less accurately from table I-4, *d* is the average design effect of 1.6, and *f* is an adjustment factor from table I-5 to improve the approximation as discussed above.

For example, to obtain an approximate estimate of the standard error for the percentage of households with children that have zero net income, the first step is to obtain the estimated percentage and the size of the base for the estimated percentage. From appendix table A-50, we see that 6,310,000 households have children. As shown in appendix table A-52, 15.3 percent of

⁵Calculated as:

$$1,575 \times \sqrt{((196/1,575) \times (1 - (196/1,575))/1,529)} = 13.3,$$

where 1,575 is the estimated number of elderly households, 196 is the estimated number of households with elderly with zero gross income, and 1,529 is the sample size of elderly households. Table I-4 is accurate only for the full sample size of all food stamp households.

⁶Calculated by rounding to the nearest tenth of a percent as: $(5.4 - (2 \times .40)) = 4.60$, and $(5.4 + (2 \times .40)) = 6.2$.

households with children have zero net income. The next step is to obtain the naive standard error from equation (1). Using equation (1), the square root of $(.153 \times .847)/(6,005-1) = .465$ percent. Multiplying the naive standard error of .465 times the average design factor of 1.4 times the specific adjustment factor of 1.073 from table I-5 produces an adjusted approximation of .699. In this case, the approximation can be compared with the specific standard error estimate from table I-3, .670. Thus, this approximation is closer to the actual estimated standard error.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means in summer 1992 are provided in table I-6. These standard errors can be used to compute a 95-percent confidence interval. For example, the standard error for average gross income for all food stamp households in summer 1992 as shown in table I-6 is 4.46, and its mean is \$481. Therefore, a 95-percent confidence interval extends between approximately \$472 and \$490.⁷

Generalized approximation methods such as those used above work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages, since the standard errors depend only on the sample size, the estimated proportion, and the design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means, since the standard error depends on the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. However, a rough approximation of the likely magnitude of standard errors of means not included in table I-6 can be obtained from table I-7, which shows the standard error as a percent of the mean value for all food stamp households and successively smaller subsets of households. In this table, the approximate standard errors as a percent of the mean value are shown as the average across the 12 variables from table I-6. The lowest and highest values across the 12 variables for each subset of households are also shown to give an indication of the quality of the approximation provided by the standard error expressed as a percent of the mean value. These standard errors include the design effects as they were estimated using a replication method.

⁷Rounding to the nearest dollar, $(481 - (2 \times 4.46)) = 472$ and $(481 + (2 \times 4.46)) = 490$.

Appendix Table 1-1--Standard errors of estimated numbers of food stamp households, summer 1992^a
(thousands)

Base of estimated number	Households with								Sample size
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly	Children	School-age children	Disabled	
All FSP households	36.67	69.27	25.13	52.16	49.21	71.53	77.73	42.51	9.586
With elderly	12.63	21.64	20.69	10.27	NA	17.16	17.35	NA	1.529
Without elderly	38.60	62.44	17.60	50.18	NA	67.03	73.79	42.19	8.057
With children	25.41	42.27	9.13	41.57	18.51	NA	57.07	25.36	6.005
With school children	23.74	35.44	9.32	41.75	19.22	NA	NA	26.72	4.220
Without children	30.01	53.43	28.01	30.05	43.51	NA	NA	33.96	3.581
With earnings	NA	22.72	9.07	NA	10.40	25.72	32.82	13.42	2.104
With disabled	NA	11.99	7.86	12.46	NA	22.81	22.24	NA	1.130

^aStandard errors computed as number of households in estimated base times the standard errors of the estimated percentages from Table 1-3. Standard errors in table 1-3 were estimated with the replication method.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

NA = not applicable.

Appendix Table I-2--Naive estimate standard errors of
estimated numbers of food stamp households, summer 1992
(thousands)

Size of estimate	Naive estimate of standard error ^a
10	3.27
50	7.29
100	10.28
250	16.14
500	22.54
1,000	31.04
2,000	41.46
3,000	47.59
4,000	51.02
5,000	52.27
6,000	51.50
6,500	50.35

^aApplicable when the base of the estimated number is
all food stamp households.

$$\text{Naive standard error} = N \sqrt{p(1-p)/(n-1)} ,$$

where: N = the number of FSP households (10,238
thousand)

p = the size of the estimate divided by N

n = the size of sample (9,586)

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table 1-3--Standard errors of estimated percentages
of food stamp households, summer 1992^a

Base of estimated percentage	Households with							
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly	Children	School-age children	Disabled
All FSP households	0.358	0.677	0.246	0.510	0.481	0.699	0.759	0.415
With elderly	0.802	1.374	1.314	0.652	NA	1.090	1.102	NA
Without elderly	0.446	0.721	0.203	0.579	NA	0.774	0.852	0.487
With children	0.403	0.670	0.145	0.659	0.293	NA	0.904	0.402
With school children	0.534	0.798	0.210	0.940	0.433	NA	NA	0.602
Without children	0.764	1.360	0.713	0.765	1.108	NA	NA	0.865
With earnings	NA	1.088	0.434	NA	0.498	1.232	1.572	0.643
With disabled	NA	1.159	0.759	1.204	NA	2.204	2.149	NA

^aStandard errors were estimated using the replication method.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

NA = not applicable.

Appendix Table 1-4--Naive estimate of standard errors of estimated percentages of food stamp households, summer 1992*

Base of est. percentage	Estimated percentage			
	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
10	7.12	9.80	14.15	16.34
50	3.19	4.38	6.33	7.31
100	2.25	3.10	4.47	5.17
250	1.42	1.96	2.83	3.27
500	1.01	1.39	2.00	2.31
1,000	0.71	0.98	1.42	1.63
2,000	0.50	0.69	1.00	1.16
3,000	0.41	0.57	0.82	0.94
4,000	0.36	0.49	0.71	0.82
5,000	0.32	0.44	0.63	0.73
6,000	0.29	0.40	0.58	0.67
7,000	0.27	0.37	0.53	0.62

*Applicable when the base of the estimated number is all food stamp households.

Naive standard error = $\sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$, where p equals estimated percentage divided by 100, and n is the sample size of 9,586 for all food stamp households.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table 1-5--Adjustment factors for standard errors of estimated percentages of food stamp households, summer 1992^a

Base of estimated number	Households with								Average factor
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly	Children	School-age children	Disabled	
All FSP households	0.861	1.175	0.906	0.921	0.971	1.047	1.116	1.004	1.00
With elderly	1.355	1.212	1.048	0.976	NA	1.147	1.172	NA	1.15
Without elderly	0.932	1.116	0.981	0.914	NA	1.143	1.138	1.003	1.03
With children	1.025	1.073	1.190	0.786	1.185	NA	1.142	0.902	1.04
With school children	1.245	1.147	1.327	1.011	1.250	NA	NA	1.021	1.17
Without children	0.886	1.271	1.069	1.163	1.023	NA	NA	1.080	1.08
With earnings	NA	1.254	0.956	NA	1.002	1.099	1.094	1.084	1.08
With disabled	NA	1.162	0.968	1.072	NA	1.112	1.106	NA	1.08
Average factor	1.051	1.176	1.056	0.977	1.086	1.109	1.128	1.016	1.08

^aThe adjustment factors are defined A/B; where A = the ratio of the standard error computed by the replication method to the naive standard error for the specific cell of the table, and B = the ratio of the average standard error computed by the replication method to the average naive standard error across all cells.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

NA = not applicable.

Appendix Table 1-6--Standard errors of estimated means, summer 1992^a

Base of estimated mean	Households with											
	Gross income	Net income	Benefits	All deductions	Total resources	Household size	Certification period	Earnings ^b	AFDC & GA ^b	SSI ^b	Dependent care cost ^b	Shelter deduction ^b
All FSP households	4.458	3.800	1.499	1.787	3.821	0.024	0.061	12.626	4.380	5.506	5.264	1.620
With elderly	7.141	7.620	2.300	6.027	14.175	0.035	0.146	36.953	17.199	9.305	0.000	6.888
Without elderly	5.276	4.546	1.541	2.001	3.719	0.026	0.056	13.168	4.517	6.990	5.251	1.624
With children	5.838	5.207	1.815	2.303	3.802	0.028	0.067	13.686	5.148	11.815	5.264	1.793
With school children	7.101	7.021	2.412	2.210	5.064	0.035	0.072	16.311	7.482	13.057	9.280	2.073
Without children	5.248	4.315	1.201	2.801	6.716	0.010	0.104	25.134	7.561	6.415	c	3.306
With earnings	12.090	11.192	2.391	4.195	9.006	0.045	0.104	12.626	14.239	15.391	6.741	2.808
With disabled	12.037	12.021	4.635	6.528	9.246	0.088	0.138	44.167	11.888	6.990	6.609	8.768

^aStandard errors were estimated using the replication method.

^bFor households with a nonzero amount.

^cSample size too small to make an estimate.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Appendix Table I-7--Range of standard errors of mean
amounts expressed as a percentage of the mean amount^a, summer 1992

Number of households in base of mean (thousands)	Standard error as percent of mean amount		
	Average ^b	Lowest ^c	Highest ^d
10,238 (all FSP households)	1.69	0.62	4.79
6,310 (households with children)	1.99	0.71	6.63
2,088 (households with earnings)	2.97	1.16	8.76
1,035 (households with disabled)	4.37	1.26	10.22

^aStandard errors were from table I-6 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

^bAverage standard error across all 12 variables in table I-6 expressed as a percent of the mean amount.

^cLowest of the standard errors across all 12 variables in table I-6 expressed as a percent of the mean amount.

^dHighest of the standard errors across all 12 variables in table I-6 expressed as a percent of the mean amount.

Source: Summer 1992 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX J
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

INTEGRATED REVIEW SCHEDULE

(For Optional State Use)

PRIVACY ACT/PAPERWORK NOTICE ACT: This report is required under provisions of 45 CFR 205.40 (AFDC), 7 CFR 275.14 (Food Stamp), and 42 CFR 431.806 (Medicaid). This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. The information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

I. REVIEW SUMMARY

1. Review Number	1a. Case Number	2. State and Local Agency Codes	3. Sample Month and Year	4. Status	5. Review Type
6. Exception		7. Review Findings		8. Amount of Error	
AFDC/ADULT FS MA		AFDC/ADULT FS		AFDC/ADULT FS	

II. CASE INFORMATION

9. Most Recent Spouse				10. Prior Appearance	11. Most Recent Action			12. Type of Action	13. No. of Case Number's	14. Liquid Assets	15. Real Property (Est. Value)	16. Countable Vehicle Assets	17. Other Non-Liquid Assets
ADULT													
AFDC													
FS													
MA													

CASE INFORMATION - AFDC/ADULT

18. Monthly Payment Standard	19. Sample Month's Payment	20. Restricted Payment Status	21. Unknown Child	22. Shelter Arrangement	23. Gross Countable Income	24. Work-Related Expenses	25. Child in Dependent Care Exemption	26. Post 500 and 1/3 of Remainder	27. Net Countable Income

CASE INFORMATION - FOOD STAMP

28. Case Classification	29. Months in Cont. Period	30. Coupon Allowance	31. Excess Surplus	32. Adult Rep.	33. Gross Countable Income	34. Earned Income Deduction	35. Medical Cost	36. Shelter Cost	37. Dependent Care Cost	38. Net Countable Income

CASE INFORMATION - MEDICAID

39. Medical Expenses Used to Meet Spenddown Type	40. Medical Expenses Used to Meet Spenddown Amount	41. Gross Countable Income	42. Net Countable Income

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[illegible]

IV. TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME, BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AND TYPE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME

28. Pension Number	29. Type of Income	30. Amount of Income

36. Type of Income	37. Amount of Income

38. Type of Income	39. Amount of Income

40. Type of Income	41. Amount of Income

(For Optional New Start)

V. ELIGIBILITY REVIEW INFORMATION - MEDICAID

02. Eligibility Coverage Codes		03. Initial Case Eligibility Status	04. Initial Case Liability Error	05. Amount of Excess Premium
Agency	OC			
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

VI. DETAILED ERROR FINDINGS

[illegible]

72. Ineligible Persons with Federal Matching (MFDC Overpayment Case)

Counted Not Counted

REVIEW NUMBER

If or Optional State User

VII. PAYMENT REVIEW INFORMATION - MEDICAID

77. Dollar Amount
of Paid Claims

78. Paid Case
Elig. Status

79. Revised Initial Case
Liability Error

80. Spend-
down
Months

81. Total Claims Used
to Offset
Initial LU Errors

82. Paid Dollar Amount
of Case Liability Errors

83. Paid Dollar Amount of
Case Eligibility Errors

VIII. OPTIONAL - FOR STATE SYSTEMS ONLY

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

APPENDIX K

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1991.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1993.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1990.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1992.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1989.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1991.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1988.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1990.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Winter 1988.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1990.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1987.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1990.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1986.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1988.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1985.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1987.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, August 1984.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, February 1983.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, August 1982.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, August 1981.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1984.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, August 1980.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation; 1981.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, November 1979.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation; 1981.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, February 1978.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1980.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, September 1976.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1977.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, September 1975.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1976.